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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA [illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

SPANISH POLITICS.

Political Movements and Prospects in Spain.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 17, 1854.

The Constituent Cortes of Spain is still engaged in household labors. It has elected its provisional functionaries, and now is verifying the credentials of its own members. While the *patres conscripti* are busy in mutual exertions to find out their claims to be the regenerators of Spain, (you know that each such assembly is the most patriotic, the most enlightened and the most determinately convinced of its power, as well as its ability, to close the era of revolution,) let me give you an Ariadne-thread of information for that labyrinth of Spanish party politics, which, unless you can feel your way by some such contrivance, threatens to puzzle your discriminating faculties with riddles otherwise more difficult than those of the old Minotaur. I have good sources for what I am going to say, and, as you will see, the information is not without interest.

Leaving to loyal Englishmen and their allies to judge the new state of affairs in Madrid from the monarchical and more or less absolutist point of hope and fear, I shall judge it from a Democratic point of view. And here, at the very start of such a disquisition of facts and signs, the origin of this recent Spanish movement presents itself, first of all, to our reflections. This origin—a *military pronunciamento*—lies, indeed, like an Alp on the dreams of Spanish republicans, and even Progresistas, whose exertions to do something for the people are continually obstructed by the impediments, cabals and manœuvres of those who pretend to have saved the country. It is a thousand pities that this July Revolution marched out from a barrack, and that it was the people who enlisted under the flag of insurgent generals, and not these under the standard of the nation. This military origin of the movement must now be paid for, at every step, even to the extent of ridicule. You may judge from the following fact.

The Moderados of the O'DONNELL school held on the 5th of November, previous to the opening of the Cortes, a meeting in order to come to an understanding upon some preliminary points of conduct. The election of Cortes officials was the principal subject under discussion, and it was decided that each political party should have an equal share in the office of Vice President, with the addition that the *military order* should be represented in proportion to the *civil order*. How do you like these distinctions? A list of fusion was accordingly prepared in the following style:

Military party—the Generals INFANTE, DULCE and ROS DE OLANO.

Political and civic party—MADOZ, SEVILLANO, and SANCHO.

A wonderful revolution that which builds up instead of destroying *orders* and castes. The number of soldiers in the Assembly is something unheard of, and at a recent public dinner in the environs of Madrid, the toasts for the Generals had no end, and when, rather for variety in the procedure than from want of more military names, it was proposed to cheer *la moralidad!* (morality,) the audience remained silent. *Viva la moralidad!* said once more the *alcade*. No echo. Highly incensed at this inexplicable silence, he asked for its reasons. "Why," was the reply, "we never heard the name of that General."

We have, then, the *military party*, studiously maintained in order to keep a common link between all the soldier deputies and others, even if ranked in different political factions. The *esprit de corps* is counted upon for emergencies of such critical moments, when principles should come to a revolutionary outbreak, in Parliament or in the street. The *chef* of this party is O'DONNELL, but he is acknowledged as such only by the actual Moderados, an important, though not very numerous fraction of the Cortes. This party—one of the three—works in the dark, and its present exertions are directed toward recruiting itself from the ranks of the stray sheep, the undecided, lukewarm Progresistas, called *Templados*. Having failed, in some instances, (such as the project of a ministerial Constitution, proposed and withdrawn by O'DONNELL, the intended demonstration of loyalty by the National Guards,) to gain *prestige* by open acts, this party will go on now secretly to increase its strength by secessionists and malcontents. It flatters some and bribes others, making use of promises as well as menaces. General INFANTE is already won, and so is SAN MIGUEL, this last being quite ensnared by the smile of his Royal lady, who knows how to fool an old Quixote. These two Generals have been elected to the respective posts of President and Vice-President. I may mention here that the Moderado Councils are held principally at the house of SEVILLANO, and sometimes at TARARA's. Among the more important members may be named RIOS, ROSAS and CANOVA DEL CASTILLO, this last one (elected from Alicante) being the author of the Manzanares programme. The O'Donnellists will, in all likelihood, be effectually supported in all important cases by the small fraction of the old Moderados, a few of whom have found their way to the Cortes, and will, probably, be joined by SALAMANCA and the Duke of RIVAS, who expect to be elected, the first from Alicante, the second from Seville, in consequence of the option by the already elected ones for other constituencies. I give you this circumstantial information about that party, because it is the one that knows what it tends to. It stands upon no principle, but it wishes to rule, and to have power and its emoluments to dispose of without control and partition.

If you examine now the Esparterists, you are struck with the utter void of principle they are laboring under. They have absolutely no other leading idea than the one inspired by suspicion of the O'Donnellists and by *fear* of the Democrats. It is numerically the strongest party, and will for some time, and in many questions, form, unaided, the majority of the House; but it has no connecting-link except the popularity of ESPARTERO. Let this become dubious, and the party will fall to pieces, some to join the Democrats, and some O'DONNELL. To remain united they are already obliged to shun all occasions of delicate discussion, and at a meeting held at Señor ESCALANTE's house it was even settled not to let themselves be led into irritating debates. ESPARTERO, afraid of *scenes*, took refuge in a secret preparatory sitting of the House, to read the famous order of convocation, and to arrange the reception of the Royal Sovereign by the popular Sovereign. There was, however, no storm. Those who were expected to raise it were not present, and wait for other opportunities, in public, at daylight. I will not speak now of the Democrats. I have done so in my former letters. They number about 50–55. To make a noise they are sufficiently numerous; but to effect anything more than mere excitement, they want, first, to be clever, and then to be supported by out-of-door manifestations of popular adhesion. ORENSE is their leader, but there are some more advanced members of this parliamentary phalanx, such as NICHOLAS RIVERO, AGUILAR, and EDUARDO CHAO, Democratic journalists. A new organ, called *National Sovereignty*, has appeared, under the direction of ORENSE. The first number was published on the day of the opening of the Cortes. General DULCE is expected to join in a very decided manner, on some important subject, the Democratic party. It is for this reason that he resigned his lieutenant-generalship, as well as the Grand Cross of ISABELLA's order, and it is for that reason that his resignation is refused to be accepted by the Queen. I have reasons to believe that DULCE will be firm, and if so, his adhesion will indeed be a great acquisition to the republican party.

There are *fifteen* papers in Madrid that support, more or less, the throne of ISABELLA. The *Diario*, *Nacion* and *España* are the principal of them. *Ten are silent* on the dynastic question. The *Clamor*, *Tribune*, *Europa*, &c., are of the number. ORENSE's new organ is surely not to be counted to those of the first category. But you never can form an idea of what Spanish politics may be to-morrow. There is a sort of moral indolence in the national character, to endure anything for a time, but then it awakes at once and changes its mind suddenly. Now it is more than probable that the people will fall back into a complete apathy. Its passions, fears, suspicions and hopes sent to the Cortes, it may and will, now and then, feel excited by what it may hear from there, but if the first two months should pass away without any question of sovereignty being discussed, the interest and even curiosity will be tired out. ESPARTERO would be glad to get over the fresh ardor of the first weeks by some cooling-down debates and soporific discussions. It is amusing how he tries to make up for his vacillations and weakness by petty tricks to court popularity. A drama, called "Don Raphael de Riego," is given at the theatre of the Institute, and he lets it be printed on the bills that he will visit the performance. The ovation is sure. NELSON used to do the same, as is apparent from the last words of an epilogue of LAMB's written for GODWIN's Antonio:

> I'll go and see it, if it's but for spite—
> Zounds, woman, NELSON's to be there to-night.

"Let us be practical,"—such is now the *parola* with the irresolute as well as unprincipled, and there is no end to "timid counsels" not to stir up what is past and to let bygones be by-gones, in all that concerns CHRISTINA, her daughters and her vile instrument. Let us make a good Constitution, introduce some good reforms in finance and administration, build railways, &c., but let us shun the fruitless debates upon personal recriminations. All this would be very good, indeed, but the advice is a mere trick to conjure dreaded storms. I must say I have no faith in those Spanish preparations to ameliorate the material condition of the country. Where the first principles of Government are not yet generally accepted, material progress is hardly to be thought of. There is, moreover, no business-spirit in the people, except for smuggling, which is carried on at an enormous rate, and may almost be said to form the real trade of the country, the idea of immorality being not at all connected with that species of commerce. But we shall see, and if "the laudable desire to dispatch business," will do some good, it will afford me a pleasure to tell you that my anticipations have fortunately not been realized.

Mr. SOULE has arrived in Madrid.

P. S.—I have just been informed that considerable modifications are to be made in the last papal concordat, and what is by far more important than anything else, the Cabinet is brooding over a scheme of secularization of Church property. There is much hesitation in respect to that last subject, but the intent to do something is there. The want of money sometimes effects some good, too, in the crowd of evils that are originated by it. The new paper *Il Parlamento* is the organ of the *old* Moderados. Some inquiries at the Madrid banking-houses, whether they would help the Government in the great national works—railways—it intends to undertake, have proved a failure. Words they gave, but money they did not promise. They will *speculate* on the share-market, but refuse to lend for what they might make their profits upon.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Eastern War and Important International Questions arising Therefrom.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 1.

We are authorized to state that the President will dispatch a special messenger to-morrow morning with copies of the Message for the press of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. The packages, sealed, will be delivered to the postmasters in the several cities named, and editors will be supplied with copies as soon as the reading of the Message shall have been commenced at the capitol. In addition to the above cities, we learn that advance copies of the Message will be sent to Richmond, but to no other place.

The Message makes seven columns of the *Union*, and extraordinary care has been taken to keep its contents most sacredly private. All speculation as to its tone and views are entirely gratuitous.

We learn that the annual Reports of the Secretaries are all in a good state of forwardness, but none are yet in readiness for the printer.

The United States Treasurer's statement shows a balance in the Treasury of $26,500,000.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 30, 1854.

The pending War in the East bids fair to be prolific of important international questions affecting both belligerents and neutrals,—and among the latter, none more so than the United States. Prominent among these is the question—"What is contraband of War, and therefore not a proper article of trade between a neutral power and either of the powers engaged in the strife?" I have some reason to suppose this question has already engaged the attention of our own Government. At all events a few suggestions in connection therewith cannot fail to be interesting to readers of all classes, and especially to American merchants.

Letters from London complain, bitterly, that Prussia, while professing to be neutral in the contest now waging between Russia and the Western Powers, openly sanctions the shipment of lead, in its ports, for the use of the Russian Government, that article being claimed by the writers to be contraband of war. The same writers complain, also, that Prussia *trades in Russian produce*; and they hold up these acts as the clearest infractions of the Law of Nations. Among those who have been foremost in presenting these views, is the highly intelligent and interesting London Correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*. It seems to me he is in serious error, however, in his interpretation of the Law of Nations, and his deductions therefrom.

To give the more immediate practical interest to this discussion, let me suggest that those complaints may just as well be urged against the United States as against Prussia; and the attempt to estop her from this trade would involve our estoppel as well, if the enterprise of our merchants should lead them to seek ventures in that direction. Russia wants lead in large quantities, and the price of this article has advanced enormously of late. We can supply it in any quantity, and *will* supply it doubtless, unless international law shall restrain, or the overpowering arm of the Allies prevent us. Let us see what are our rights and our duties in the premises?

The first question to consider is, whether lead is contraband, simply because it is capable of being run into bullets; in more general terms, whether any *natural* material is to be tabooed as contraband, only because capable of being converted to military uses? The writers I have referred to take the affirmative of this proposition, and I deny their conclusion. WHEATON, in his History of International Law, states that all the treaties of European Powers, from the Treaty of the Pyrenées in 1659, to the Treaties of Utrecht in 1713, limit the list of contraband of war "to those articles which are *directly* useful as instruments of war, expressly excluding provisions, naval stores, and all other goods *which have not been worked in the form of warlike instruments*." This I believe, is the least favorable position for my argument taken by any received authority. GROTIUS and VATTEL, it is true, consider articles susceptible of indiscriminate use in Peace or War, contraband or not, according to the existing circumstances of the war. But such a ruling can hardly be admitted as a principle, because it has no fixed value, and is vague and indefinite. An attempt to follow it would be to create and to complicate the very misunderstandings it is the office of International law to allay or prevent.

BYNKERSHOEK strenuously contends against admitting in the list of contraband, those articles which are of promiscuous use in peace and in war. He argues that the materials out of which contraband articles may be formed, are not themselves contraband; because, if all the materials may be prohibited out of which something may be fabricated that is fit for war, the catalogue of contraband goods will be almost interminable, since there is hardly any kind of material out of which something, at least, fit for war may not be fabricated. The interdiction of so many articles would amount to a total interdiction of Commerce, and might as well be so expressed. This reasoning seems to me to be conclusive. Why should a neutral nation be involved in the disastrous consequences of a war by being held to a rule,—asserted as a "principle"—which thus deprives her of her commerce!

The rule always insisted upon by the United States has been, that when two nations go to war other nations, who choose to remain at peace, retain their natural right to preserve their agriculture and other avocations; to carry the products of their industry for exchange to all countries, belligerent or neutral, as usual; to go and come freely without molestation. In short, that the war among others should be, for neutral nations, as if it did not exist. The only restriction to this general freedom of Commerce, which has been submitted to by nations at peace, was that of not furnishing to either party implements merely of war, nor anything, whatever to a place blockaded by its enemy.

So much for that point. But the British writers complain, also, as I have said, of the indirect trade with Russia; and the British Government declaring that its blockade of Russian ports is injuring Great Britain more than Russia, has intimated its determination to stop this indirect trade, which it denounces as contraband. The radical error in all this is the assumption that a neutral nation violates its neutrality in *selling* articles that are contraband. Surely this cannot be tenable. Because powder attempted to be carried into Russia is contraband, are we of the United States not to *sell* any of that article? Or, if we do sell it, must we take a bond that it shall not be employed by one of the belligerents against the other? Such a rule cannot be reasonable. It would again bring us to the point of absolute interdiction of commerce in certain articles. The *trade* in these contraband articles is not unlawful in itself, as between a neutral and a belligerent. Our ships have a perfect right to carry articles in the contraband list, but they do not *become* contraband within the scope of the law of nations until brought within the area of conflict. The powder, or the shot, or shell, or cannon are not subject to seizure as contraband, *because* they may be useful to an enemy, but only because *destined* for him. They cannot be seized on board a neutral ship, any more than can cotton or beeswax, unless found under circumstances giving reasonable ground for belief that they are designed for the enemy. Our merchants, then, have the perfect right to trade in articles contraband of war, subject only to the risk of confiscation if overtaken in attempting to force a blockade, or in any other way to get the contraband articles to the enemy. And Prussian merchants have a perfect right to buy Russian tallow and other produce, and export it just as much as they choose, without its constituting a violation of neutrality. If Russia can thus evade, in part, the evils of a blockade of her ports, that is her advantage: and if the blockade is thus made to react upon the allies themselves, at the same time that it gives Prussia a valuable business, those results are incidents of the war which the allies can't help, unless they can get a little world set apart for their special and exclusive accommodation during the pendency of the struggle. It would be no more ridiculous for the allies to grumble at the obstinacy of their enemy in compelling them to expend so much blood and treasure in the siege of Sebastopol, than it is for them to complain that Prussia makes money, and the British merchants suffer, by the blockade of Russian ports!

S.

The Message and the Coming Session.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1854.

The President's Message is not yet fully written, and there *may* be a chance of its being forwarded to the Northern cities, to be delivered in time for its publication on the same day it is sent to Congress; but this I rather think doubtful.

I have already given you the principal topics of the message, which, recapitulated, are chiefly these:

Peaceable relations with all the world.
Adherence to our rights and the Monroe doctrine.
No apprehension of a rupture, either with France, England or Spain; yet rigid adherence to every principle avowed in the previous message of PIERCE, and in his inaugural.
Recommendations for increasing the army and navy.
Additional steamships and fortifications.
A revision of the tariff, if time should admit.
No *ex parte* legislation.
Recommendation of fire-proof buildings for State, Navy and War Departments.
Civilization and civil government for the Indians. Substitution of provisions and clothing for money.
Equalization of pensions. Prevention of frauds.
Recommendation to amend Cobbs' Land Graduation bill.
An extension of the Commission to settle private Land Claims in California.
A Boundary Commission to settle the limits of Washington Territory.
Settlement with the British Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Companies.
Extension of the usefulness of the Patent Office.
Establishment of a Law Department of the Government, under the superintendence of the Attorney General.
Regulation of fees of Marshals and Clerks of United States District and Circuit Courts.

Having thus ventured to guess at the recommendations of the Chief Executive, allow me to venture a few remarks on the session of the Congress which will open on Monday next. That session will no doubt be a peaceful and harmonious one, to judge of the members and Senators already present, and the known sentiment of some of the leaders still absent. There is a determination on the part of the majority to stop quarreling among themselves, and to lend a fair, honest, and united support to the Administration of General PIERCE. The consequence will be that we shall have a working Congress, and that most of the unfinished business of last session will be brought to a happy close.

I believe the Tariff will not be touched, though there are those who still persist in *ex parte* legislation for coal and iron, to encourage the building of railroads. In the present state of the money market, and with the large amount of outstanding railroad debts, legislation would not add to the credit of the railroad companies, while it would seriously interfere with the already sufficiently depressed iron business. The probability, therefore, is that nothing will be done in the premises.

The Homestead bill will probably fall between the two Houses. The bill, as carried down to the House from the Senate, will be considerably amended in the House, and the Senate will not accede, and no Committee on Conference will be able to agree. The Land Graduation, with restrictions in favor of actual settlers, as recommended in the forthcoming message, will undoubtedly pass both Houses.

Nothing will be done in regard to the Nebraska bill, which has answered some of the election purposes of parties, but which, in truth, is very little cared for by anybody, and practically acquiesced in by the great mass of the people everywhere. Those that have opposed the bill at the last elections will be but too happy, if not called upon to verify all they have vowed against it. So much easier is it to make speeches than to act.

The passage of the French Spoliation bill, and of the TEXAS Creditors bill, aside from its intrinsic justice, would be a relief to the whole community, but to commerce especially. Efforts will be made to carry both.

Congress will expire in perfect harmony, and party divisions will be drawn in a manner that shall take in all the faithful, and preserve the old Democratic party within its original limits. The war between the Hards and the Softs has practically terminated with the late New-York elections.

OBSERVER.

Sale of the Utica Morning Herald.

UTICA, Friday, Dec. 1.

The Utica *Morning Herald*, heretofore owned by a Stock Association, has been purchased by ELLIS H. ROBERTS, who, up to last September, held the property as lessee. Mr. R. is now the sole proprietor.

State Democratic Convention of Virginia.

RICHMOND, (Va.,) Friday, Dec. 1.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention assembled to-day at Staunton, and was temporarily organized by the appointment of Col. GEO. BAYLOR, of Augusta, Chairman, and WM. F. RITCHIE and ROBERT W. HUGHES, Secretaries.

A Committee of one from each District was appointed to nominate permanent officers, and reported OSCAR M. CRUTCHFIELD, of Spotsylvania, President, and thirteen Vice-Presidents.

Much confusion ensued upon a motion to go into a nomination for Governor.

A long debate then took place upon the rules to be adopted in casting the vote.

Mr. SHACKELFORD moved that the Convention do not make a nomination for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, unless the candidates receive a vote sufficient to represent a majority of the whole Democratic vote in the State.

Mr. GARNETT offered as a substitute, "that the Convention shall require a majority of the votes cast to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney General." Adopted.

This was considered a triumph for the WISE party, and they being strongest in the Convention exciting times are expected.

An effort will probably be made to further amend by adopting the two thirds rule.

The Democratic vote represented in the Convention is 61,400, and the whole Democratic vote of the State is about 70,000.

Acquittal of Dr. Thompson.

RICHMOND, Friday, Dec. 1.

Dr. THOMPSON, who was charged with the murder of Miss PEAR at Covington, Ky., was acquitted by the Jury, to-day, before whom he was tried, after they had been out one hour.

Railroad Collision—Several Persons Injured.

PORTLAND, Friday, Dec. 1.

As the train from Island Pond for Portland, on the Grand Trunk Railway, was nearing THOMPSON's mill, in the town of Starks, this morning, the snow plough got off the track and stopped the train. At that moment the down freight train came along and ran into it smashing the cars badly and injuring eight or ten persons severely. Two passenger cars took fire and were consumed. Mr. CORSER, the Superintendent of the road, has gone to the scene of the disaster with surgeons, &c., in a special train.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NORTHUMBERLAND, N. H.—9 P. M.

Ten persons are injured, mostly by fractures of the bones, and dislocations of the limbs. Their wounds, however, are not considered dangerous by the physicians. Good surgical aid is in attendance at the scene of the disaster from Portland and other places.

Mrs. TAYLOR, who had been visiting at Lancaster, is badly burned and lies in a critical condition. Four other of the sufferers only remain at Starks the rest having been removed by their friends.

Among the injured are WM. BURNS, of Lancaster, whose leg is fractured. WM. H. McCRILLIS, of Bangor, whose arm has been dislocated, and Rev. Mr. BAXTER, of Wilton, Me., whose collar bone was broken.

The train consisted of one passenger car, to the rear of which was attached a box car, which was driven half way through the passenger car by the collision.

The train stopped in consequence of the locomotive becoming unshackled and not by getting off the track.

The Arraignment of Rev. Theodore Parker—The Stark Bank of Bennington—The Weather, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 1.

Rev. THEODORE PARKER, in his discourse yesterday, said that he had received many honors during his lifetime, but his arraignment in the United States Court on Wednesday was the highest honor he had yet received from his fellow men.

It is stated that the Stark Bank, at Bennington, Vt., which suspended last Monday, may ultimately redeem its bills, the Directors being held in bonds to the State to insure that result. The bills now sell for fifty cents on a dollar. The current reports are that the bank lost largely in Ohio.

The weather was very clear and cold to-day. At sunrise the thermometer stood at twenty-three, and at noon at thirty degrees. The ground is covered with snow a few miles in the interior.

The Case of Dr. S. T. Beale.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 1.

The friends of Dr. STEPHEN T. BEALE are obtaining hundreds of names to petitions asking for Executive clemency. Much public feeling has been excited in relation to the matter, principally on the side of mercy, on account of his suffering family.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 1.

The Southern Mail as late as due from all points is received, but we find no news of interest in the papers.

Execution of Wm. Darby.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 1.

WILLIAM DARBY was hung in this city this morning, for the murder of his wife.

Spiritualism—Napoleon's Prophecies.

Mr. AZOR HOYT, of Williamsburg, has favored us with a communication received from NAPOLEON—the gentleman who died at the Island of St. Helena some years since—received directly from himself through the medium of Mr. J. F. COLES, by the late Mr. MAFFITT, who volunteered to be the messenger. The point on which inquiry was made was as to NAPOLEON's opinion of the biography of him by Mr. ABBOTT, now in course of publication in *Harper's Magazine*. The ex-Emperor's reply, given in presence of a large "spiritual circle," all of whom were fully convinced "by the force and power of the communication, that it came from none other than the Emperor himself." It is very long, too long to be given at length, nor do we gather any very precise notion as to the Emperor's opinion in the premises. He informed the company that "from his earliest infancy he was the child of destiny"—a remark we think we have seen before—and that so long as he yielded to impulse instead of calculations of his own interest, he got along very well. He was victorious by inspiration; when he attempted to do anything for himself he always failed. He was questioned upon several points of some interest and curiosity, and the dialogue is duly reported as follows:

A lady inquired if JOSEPHINE was with him now.

I come not here, he replied, to gratify idle curiosity. I come to let men know that NAPOLEON, who feasted as on crowns and trampled on thrones as toys—the mightiest among the mighty—found not amid his power and splendor what you may find at the humblest fireside. Ten millions, nay, a hundred millions hung upon my word on earth, but here it adds not to my power—it places me not in elevation above the lowest subject in France who follows the impulses of his duty.

Capt. G., who was present, inquired if he approved the elevation of his nephew to the Empire.

He is not my nephew, he replied with warmth. I wish to see that Imperial Throne crumble. When my star first arose, then there were dangerous elements to be ruled, controlled. It needed an Emperor—it needs, [illegible] posterity—and there was none in France better able to effect these results. Had I possessed the wisdom of SOLOMON in selecting an ancestor, it would have brought me to her door. None yet have revealed what passed in review at our secret sittings, but I shall be able some day to tell the world more fully why I lost my battles. Europe hangs upon a hair. I said Europe would be Republican or Cossack. It was not his own power that placed LOUIS upon the Throne. France does not need him there, and it grieves me that he is there in my name. He has been borne to that Throne upon my back. He has taken France back half a Century. I wish to see France a Republic. But I can say no more now.

Given Nov. 28, 1854.

The Emperor also ventured a prophecy a week later, about events soon to take place in Europe, concerning which, of course, everybody is solicitous for information. It is as follows:

PROPHECY OF NAPOLEON,

As given through Mr. C., of the circle of the Association, No. 144 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg, on the evening of Nov. 28, 1854.

In submitting the following to the public, I am merely anxious to draw the attention of [illegible] minds more fully to a class of facts in the phenomena of Spiritualism, which must, sooner or later, have an important place among the ethics of mind, if nothing further. I am prepared fully to prove that no collusion, no attempt at hoaxing the public in the remotest manner is possible in this case. Be the prophecy true or false, it came as fully endorsed as I can conceive possible in identification as from the spirit of NAPOLEON:

"A map of Europe lies before me. Preliminary convulsions have somewhat tended to frustrate the designs of wise and acute minds. You are now moulding the destinies of Europe to their proper proportions. All appears dark excepting the very centre, where light, faint though it be, and not yet well defined, is discerned by the watchmen on the walls. The world at large may not see cause for hope from the faint gleam; yet sage minds rejoice, because it comes where it should come, from the centre, not from the outskirts. Ere three months have passed, dating from this hour, an assassination of a crowned head will astonish and bewilder the magnates of Europe, and overturn an empire in another quarter.* In another quarter, a traitor to his king, but a loyal man to his God and to his fellows, shall turn his strength against his master, and raise the banner of the people. This shall be some time after the first events of which I have spoken. No more to-night."

AZOR HOYT,
No. 144 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg.

* The prophecy is here subject to a double construction, as we did not clearly understand whether he meant the repetition of "in another quarter" to be retained.

☞ Messrs. STILLMAN & DURAND propose to publish in this City a weekly journal, called *The Crayon*, to be devoted to the Graphic Arts and topics connected with them. Such a work, properly conducted, cannot fail to be useful and popular. The proprietors are said to be gentlemen eminently qualified for the successful conduct of such a work, and their arrangements for it are represented as being very extensive and perfect. We wish them entire success.

☞ We see it stated that CHESTER HARDING, Esq., is about to open a studio in this City for Portrait Painting. Mr H. is an artist of marked and acknowledged merit, and has long been regarded by those most familiar with his works as among the best portrait-painters our country has produced. He has probably painted a greater number of our distinguished public men than any living artist. He cannot fail to be successful here.

☞ Senators SUMNER and SEWARD, Hon. Messrs. PRINGLE, SAGE, SIMMONS, [illegible] of Michigan, and a number of other members of the House of Representatives, arrived in this City last evening on their way to Washington.

Putnam for December.

Putnam's Monthly for December has a handsome portrait of J. RUSSELL LOWELL, the author of *Moosehead Journal*. The third part and conclusion of "Count Stedyrk," additional chapters of "Israel Potter," a second and very pleasant ramble over the realms of Verbs and [illegible], and a conclusion of the well written and instructive paper on American Wines, are among the attractions of the number. The best tale, we hold, is "Mrs. Mackinnon's Bill." "The art of eating—from the earliest ages down to the present time," is both appetizing and satisfying. One who "has heard the other side"—a Southerner—presents *his* view of "our parties and politics." The editor, in a note, promises that the Monthly will *continue* to be national rather than the organ of any party or section. This number concludes the second volume. Fair promises are made for the future—promises which we do not doubt will be fulfilled, for the whole of the past is their endorsement.

IMPORTANT OPINION IN A WILL CASE.—In the U. S. Circuit Court this morning, Judge CURTIS delivered an opinion in the case of the heirs of JACOB KITTREDGE, who claim a large amount of real estate, situate in Lawrence, in that part set off from Andover, and now in possession of the Essex Company. The amount at issue in the present case is valued at $50,000, but it is thought that the total amount claimed under the will amounts to $300,000. The plaintiffs claim as heirs of JACOB KITTREDGE, tenant in tail under the will of his father, Dr. JOHN KITTREDGE, which will was executed in 1775. The opinion of the Court was against the claim of the defendants, supporting his position in a long and able review of the law as it bore upon the points of the case. SIDNEY BARTLETT was counsel for the demandants; C. G. LORING and ELLIS MERWIN for the defendants. It is stated that the plaintiffs will carry the case to the Supreme Court at Washington.—*Boston Traveller, Nov. 29.*

☞ The Gosport Navy-Yard presents a busy aspect, over 1,400 workmen being industriously and cheerfully employed. The work in progress consists of the following items: Building the two new steamers *Colorado* and *Roanoke*. Fitting out the *Raritan*, *Potomac* and *Constellation*. Building No. 14, a large, handsome, new navy storehouse. Completing an extensive saw-shed. Completing the very lofty and long ship-shed over ship 48. Getting in preparation the building of an extensive foundry. Repairing and improving the officers' elegant premises. Building the new quay wall; besides numerous other small works necessary to completely equip and furnish it as the first Navy-Yard in the Union. The NavyYard covers a hundred acres.—*Norfolk Herald.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 2.

The Latest Intelligence from all parts of Europe—being important from the seat of War.
Late and very interesting from California, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands and Australia.
Letters from Washington relative to the Soulé affair.
Letter from Havana relative to the recent seizure of an American schooner.
The Pacific Railroad—the issue between Governor PEASE and the State Treasurer.
The Roman Catholic excitement at Hartford—Letter from Rev. Mr. HUGHES.

EDITORIALS.

The United States and the Eastern War—The News by the Baltic—General MILLER—The Sandwich Islands—Our Peril—The Portuguese Consul—Arctic Explorations. The Slave-Trade in New-York—Governorship of Utah—Collision between the Steamship Canada and Steamer *Union*—The News by the *George Law*—Russia in Alliance with European Revolution—Legal Inquiry into Disasters—Camphene and Burning Fluid—The Foreign News—Thanksgiving Day—Vital Statistics—A Public Library—Going Abroad to Better our Fortunes—[illegible]—Need of a New Post-Office—[illegible]—The Whaling Fleet.

A careful digest of the occurrences of the week in the United States.
New-York City and suburban for the week.
COMMERCIAL—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

SKETCHES OF THE CHARITIES OF ENGLAND.

The Shoe-Black Society.

If there is anything especially annoying to a gentleman of neat habits, in his walks over London, it is the state of his boots. He starts forth with lower extremities resplendent; a bright morning sun is shining; ruddy faces, well-shaven, pass him on the way to business; shops glitter after the morning cleaning; he feels consistent, comfortable and of good conscience. But he has hardly fairly reached the Strand before one of those unaccountable, sudden English showers comes up; not hard and not long lasting, but just sufficient to thoroughly muddy the sidewalks, splash his nice pantaloons and dirty his boots. He strides on now another man. He is a wayfarer, a dirty pedestrian; his æsthetic faculty is pressed back within him; he becomes grum, practical and indifferent to others. He loses his sense of the gentleman and splashes grimly along.

At length he is in front of the Exchange, with its two ceaseless currents of omnibuses breaking on each side of it. He remembers a nice business acquaintance whom he would gladly look in upon, in a near street. But those boots! What respectable English gentleman would ever endure a visitor with such things upon him! To represent "our great country" in such a bespatched condition! The Englishman will certainly consider and note it down, as one of the American peculiarities, never to clean one's boots. But what to do? Here, suddenly, a voice falls upon the ear. Can it be? Yes,—"Boots! *boots!* Have your boots cleaned, Sir? Only one penny, Sir!" And as by magic, in answer to the thought, a red-shirted lad has found his way under the gentleman's feet. He has his boots placed, before you know what he is doing, on a little sloping box; he turns up the bottoms of the trowsers; he brushes off the mud—you observe even in your dream—with one brush; he dusts with another; he rubs on the blacking with another; he polishes—and, when the travel-worn boot is all shining and now again, he cruelly rubs it all over again, until at length a polish comes forth—not at all your American flitting, vanishing glitter—but a substantial, enduring English-like polish. Then the pantaloons are carefully smoothed down; another brush cleans them. The other boot is served in the same way, and the man stands suddenly transformed into—a gentleman—all "For one penny, Sir!" You observe your kind assistant in the time of need. He wears a red shirt, on which in blue is worked "Ragged School Shoe-black Society;" he has a cap with a red band and a black spot; his face looks thin and sharpened, perhaps with suffering. You think philanthropy is worth something that can give a stranger such boots, and you chat with the lad. "*Have you any home, my boy?*" "No, Sir,—I sleeps at the Dormitry." "Did you ever go to the Ragged School?" "Yes, Sir, in Brooke-street. They sends me to the office, and I works as shoe-black."

You find his office is in York-place, Strand. There thirty or forty boys come every morning from the different ragged schools, and take their brushes and boxes, and are detailed to separate districts of the city. Each one has his own place assigned him, and according as he is industrious and saving, a better position is given him. If a boy in Division No. 1 only earns fifty cents a day, and one in No. 3 seventy-five cents, the latter is promoted to the other's stand; but for this privilege he must pay $1 25 to the Society, and to get to the 2d Division, [illegible] cents.

Their first brushes and tools they get from the Society, but when these are worn out, they must buy their own, with the money they have saved. Some walk four miles to the office, from their school. Before the thirty odd boys start out, some gentleman reads a chapter of the Bible and makes a prayer with them to the Great Father, and perhaps the little fatherless boys in their day's work remember it, and it helps them along. At any rate, the most of them seem to turn out remarkably well. During the day, each boy works away as hard as he can. Sometimes he is interrupted by a rival boot-black, not from the "Ragged School Society," and he must fight a battle; though he being a professional blacker, the police are always in his favor. At the close, with blackened face and hands, he returns to the office and deposits his tools and his money. Twelve cents are returned to him as his allowance. The rest is divided into three equal parts; one-third is paid to the boy immediately, in addition to the sixpence; one-third is retained by the Society, and the rest, with the odd money, is kept as a savings-fund for the boy's benefit, in his "bank." An active boy will soon earn fifty cents a day. On one holiday this year, two boys at the Royal Exchange earned $5 25 between them. If the sixpences come in slowly, and the boy does not get a good surplus over his allowance, he is discharged.

A list with the amount of each in bank is hung up conspicuously in the office, and every one looks eagerly at it as he comes in at night. One lad had the sum of $118 to his credit at one time; another about $80 50.

After he has deposited his money, with sixpence in his pocket, he hurries off to the dormitory of his Ragged School. There he gets his supper, and in the evening he goes to the school, from which he must bring next morning to the office his card, showing attendance, before he can begin work. After a year or two of this labor, if industrious, he is provided with a situation, or some trade. The lads have worked now for three years—an average of twenty-four being regularly employed the first year, and of thirty-seven each of the two following years. Two hundred and fifty-six is the whole number employed. These have earned during the three years $11,823, and during the last year alone about *forty-five hundred dollars!* The Association is almost self-supporting.

[illegible] They were exhibited in 1851 at the Great Exhibition, and in the same year a great entertainment of the said boys was given them, over which Lord SHAFTESBURY himself presided. Sir CULLING EARDLEY has had them at his park; and they have an annual pic-nic at Richmond.

Of the shoe-blacks who have emigrated we observe that one was fitted out by Mr. DICKENS, who perhaps found the prototype of his "Joe" among these poor children of the street. Blacking boots all day, in rain and mud and dirt, for a shilling or two, does not seem an especially desirable business. But with these boys, it is almost a choice between pilfering and boot-blacking. They support themselves, and gradually save money, until they can start at a good business. Instead of a street-beggar or thief, under the "Shoe Black Society," the boy becomes an honest, industrious lad. It has been a good enterprise for the ragged boys of London. The credit of its origin belongs with a highly respectable gentleman, J. MCGREGOR, of the Temple Buildings. Soon after this Society was started, various experiments were made by them, with what were called "Broomers" and "Messengers," to give other work to poor children.

The first were employed in sweeping certain flag-stones in given streets; each boy having charge of the front of twenty shops. This enterprise paid well enough, but the Committee were not satisfied with the control they preserved over the lads. The "Messengers" were errand-boys; they were dressed in uniform and provided with a regular check-book, to give receipts. The charge was four cents for the first half mile, and two cents for every additional half-mile. The Society promoted to Messengers any of the shoe-blacks who paid $15 in the Bank to guarantee parcels of that value. It was found, however, that the shoe-blacking business was the best, and the errand-running was dropped in 1852.

Whoever had the capital or the ingenuity to invent means of work, which could thus support the street-boys of New-York, would be doing an infinite charity. It is idleness, want of work, want of control and opportunity, which expose so many thousand children of our City to the worst dangers, and drives them into the police-stations and prisons. Who will give employment to the poor? C. L. B.

FROM JAMAICA.

Differences Between England and the United States—Domestic Affairs of Jamaica.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1854.

Serious fears are entertained touching the state of affairs connected with our relations with the United States. On a former occasion I expressed much gratification upon the tone and temper manifested by the two Governments respecting the Greytown fatal occurrence. I had reason to expect that all difficulties had been surmounted, by an amicable adjustment of the question then at issue, and that the claim of indemnity of those whose properties had been destroyed was satisfactorily concluded. It would seem, however, that another grave question resulting out of this controversy is to agitate the public mind; and be made the subject of a correspondence between Lord CLARENDON and Mr. BUCHANAN. It is reported that the point has assumed all the consequences that threaten an eruption, which may produce momentous results. The whole Monroe Doctrine has been opened under color of a forced construction of the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, and Great Britain has received nothing short of notice to quit, not simply her protectorate of Mosquito, but her own possessions in Honduras, under pain of hostilities. I can hardly lend myself to believe that Gen. PIERCE and his Government will persist in giving an interpretation to the terms of the treaty in question, the very reverse of that which it was confessedly meant to convey. Is the matter to be forced to such extremities as would involve a war between two countries so nearly connected, taking it either in a political or commercial point of view? Unfortunately a war seems to be popular with the Democratic party, of which General PIERCE is at the head. But will the good sense of the people of America, under such circumstances, lend a willing hand, or submit to plunge two nations into such an awful predicament? I entertain too high an opinion of a majority of the Senators, and the right-thinking portion of the American subjects, to believe that they would sanction a measure so replete with ruin, and destructive to the best interests of their own Government; yet if these reports, which have gained ground here, be true, Great Britain cannot tacitly submit to the indignity proposed, and must necessarily defend her own territory, let the consequences be what they may.

Again: In one of our daily papers in this city, I read that

"The British and French Governments have discovered that a secret treaty has been executed by the Russian and United States Governments, and that the Allied Powers have addressed a joint note to the governing powers at Washington, demanding explanations of the most peremptory nature."

It is also stated that

"The allied fleets, on their return from the Baltic, have been ordered to Cork, and that the militia of our Island will shortly be reorganized."

I place not the least credence in this random intelligence, because no substantial reason can be assigned *that could possibly induce the United States* to run counter with Great Britain, and engage herself in such an unholy alliance with so despotic a power. It would be inconsistent with the principles of her Constitution, and irreconcilable with that character which the American Government has sustained for sound policy and just discrimination. Away, then, with these idle gossips.

The mineral prospects of Jamaica are daily improving. The "Charing Cross Mine" is giving general satisfaction, and shareholders are looking in high spirits, with the cheerful expectations of realizing a rich harvest. I have already communicated that the Company has shipped 20 tons of dressed ore of very superior quality, all of which had been extracted from the levels and winzes. The process of "sloping" has commenced, and ore is being raised in considerable quantities. I learn from unimpeachable authority, that from one of the slopes not less than 1,200 lbs. weight of rich ore had been taken in three days; with this favorable result the shares of the Company, which are held almost exclusively in this Island, rose to a premium of 60 per cent. on the amount of 5s. paid upon each share.

The "Clarendon Company Mines" have not formed any remarks in my former correspondence, because I had not authentic information relative to its proceedings. I am now, however, in a position to state on veritable authority, that a fine lode has been struck in the shaft of "Stamford Hill" at a depth of about twenty fathoms, giving a bunch of ore in the foot-wall [illegible] wide. [illegible] of a highly [illegible] character.

The Rio Grande Company, [illegible] is engaged, is prosecuting its works in Portland, it is said, very successfully. No definite report has been made of this mine.

One hundred and ninety-seven Chinese immigrants, under the charge of THOMAS HARRISON, Esq., on behalf of B. S. WORTLEY, Esq., arrived in our harbor on the 1st instant. From all accounts, they will answer the purpose for which they were intended. About twenty of them are now laboring under ulcerated legs and general debility. With care and attention they will soon recover. Only one man died on the passage. The price Mr. WORTLEY paid the Panama Railway Company is $17 75 *per capita*, besides their passage money to Jamaica—I apprehend too large a sum to leave anything like compensation for his trouble, after he shall have received the amount of his contract with the Government.

We have had a meeting of the Jamaica Auxiliary Society of Arts. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair, and a numerous number of the *aristocracy* of the Island, members of the Society, were present on the occasion, for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of the Colonial office, which was that Jamaica should be adequately represented in the forthcoming National Exhibition of France, in 1855, in all her industrial and artistic relations. Several specimens of native workmanship were laid before the meeting. Specimens of oil extracted from the sand box nut, and other trees, were exhibited. Specimens of native fibres were presented by Mr. NETHERSOLE, which met the approval of His Excellency and the other gentlemen.

A very ingenious machine, constructed by a Mr. CLARKE, for expressing the juice and preparing the fibres of such plants as the Dagger and Penguin was put in motion by the inventor, and several of the "Jerusalem Dagger" were brought out in a perfectly dried and fibrous state, each fibre in a separate thread.

Samples of mineral productions were also presented and generally admired.

Mr. WILSON, curator to the Bath Gardens, offered to prepare a dozen native nutmegs for the grand exhibition. Such a specimen would really be ridiculous. Ultimately a Committee was appointed to raise sufficient funds for the purpose of carrying out the intentions of the Society.

On the day after the arrival of the packet from England, the 6th current, appeared his Excellency's proclamation, discharging the Members of Assembly from their attendance on the 14th, and proroging the House to the 27th inst., then to meet and proceed to business. This measure has been adopted no doubt from the dilemma in which the Governor had been fixed, and now awaits the Royal sign manual, which is expected to arrive by the packet which will be due on or about the 21st current.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

MR. BOHN'S BOOKS.—GIBBON'S ROME WITH VARIORUM NOTES. Vol. V.—COWPER'S WORKS. Edited by SOUTHEY. Vol. VI.—XENOPHON'S ANABASIS AND THE MEMORABILIA OF SOCRATES. By Rev. J. S. WATSON. With a Geographical Commentary by W. F. AINSWORTH.—ENNEMOSER'S HISTORY OF MAGIC. Translated from the German by WILLIAM HOWITT, with an appendix of Authenticated Stories, by MARY HOWITT. In 2 vols. For sale in New-York by BANGS BROTHERS & Co., No. 13 Park-row.

We receive from Messrs. BANGS the six volumes enumerated above, each one of which is a treasure. This volume of COWPER contains *The Task*, his posthumous poems and the translation of ADERINI'S Drama, "Adam." A full index to *The Task* will make this edition the envy of the admirers of COWPER, however many others they may possess. Eight beautiful steel plates adorn the volume. Two volumes more will complete the set.

The merits of "An English Churchman's" editorial illustrations of the text of GIBBON'S *Decline and Fall*, have been sufficiently canvassed by the critics. The "Variorum Notes" include those of GUIZOT, WENCK, SCHREITER and HUGO. This (the 5th) volume includes from the 44th to the 50th chapters, which embrace the famous histories of Roman Jurisprudence, and of the Christian Church, and the description of Arabia, with the rise and success of MAHOMET.

HOWITT'S translation of ENNEMOSER is timely. There is no more satisfactory exposition of the follies of Modern Spiritualism to the reasoning and intelligent reader, than a faithful history of Magic and Mysticism, as it has prevailed in all ages. We care little for the explanations of the phenomena—the phenomena themselves we want. Truly set down these, and though we are no nearer the *rationale* of mysterious sights and sounds than before, yet we learn to separate what is really the mystery from the mystifying explanations of the mystery mongers. Let us see that the same "spirits" which rap so unsatisfactorily under our tables now, are the apparations that have frightened brave professors and superstitious maidens for many centuries; that have haunted houses, and stimulated the curious dreams of divine doctors and the sadly unlettered for ages; given to certain families a marvelous second-sight, and made somnambulists of others; aided some in divination, brought crowds of innocent old women to the pond and the stake to drown or burn for witchcraft, accounted for legends of terrible vampires, simulated fairies—made amulets and charms effectual, tricked all nations and people in their time, and even flourished in mythology; and instead of quaking at each new announcement of further marvels in "the circle," we shall feel disposed to laugh that so old and exploded a superstition should bewitch men in our day who have the reputation of sound sense, and to pity those for whose reason it has been too stout a stumbling block. Of course we are not expected to put faith in the German's explanations, any more than in all of his hard stories. But the book is none the less valuable because of his theories. It is a great curiosity, and will be appreciated as such by the learned. An ample index brings its varied stores of learning directly under control.

The *Travels of Marco Polo*, which, from the time *of their first circulation in 1298, have never ceased* to be exceedingly popular as translated into every European tongue, are here produced from MARSDEN'S translation, and a selection of his notes accompany it. "It must be known," says an early French version, "that from the creation of Adam to the present day, no man whether Pagan or Saracen, or Christian or other, of whatever progeny or generation he may have been—ever saw, or inquired into so many and such great things as MARCO POLO." Here they are all narrated in a style so simple and delightful that they have been the special enjoyment alike of the ignorant and the learned for full five hundred years. With the pertinent and learned notes of Mr. WRIGHT, the volume will be a rich treat for antiquarians.

English translations of the *Anabasis* by SPELMAN, and of the *Memorabilia* by SARAH FIELDING, the novelist's sister, have been accepted as the best, out of several that have attempted to represent the spirit of these two great works of XENOPHON. But both have glaring faults. Mr. WATSON gives a new translation of each, which is closer and more faithful than theirs. Like most of the translations which BOHN has bespoken, they are remarkably literal. What is lost in elegance is gained in truth to the original, and it is doubtless the better way—far more gratifying to the scholar, and almost equally acceptable to the English reader. For thus we get the idiom of the old Greek, and forget after a while that it is English in which we are reading thoughts and sentiments that were, as we may say, born into Greek. A full Commentary on the Anabasis, appended to it, guides the student in tracing the route of the [illegible]. [illegible] Mr. BOHN [illegible] unnecessary to add that in each volume [illegible] and the last named, he takes care that each shall be furnished amply full and index.

A COLLECTION OF PATENT CASES DECIDED IN THE SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES. By JAMES B. ROBB. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO. For sale by LEWIS & BLOOD, No. 71 Nassau-street.

This work is just what its title portends. It is a collection of all Patent Cases decided in our Federal Courts, and reported prior to 1850. There is no selection made, very little arrangement or alteration attempted. The object of the work appears simply to be to give to those interested in Patent law a complete compendium of it, as it really exists in this country. In the body of the work we have all the authoritative judicial decisions, and the appendix contains the Patent Laws of the United States. We notice one or two interesting cases.

One KNEASS took out a patent *for* printing copperplate or letter press on both sides of a bank bill, or copperplate on one side and letter press on the other, as security against counterfeits. The Schuylkill Bank printed their bank notes with steel plate on one side and letter press on the other. In an action by KNEASS, for infringement of his patent, the question arose whether printing from a *steel* plate was *copperplate* printing. Several engravers were called as witnesses, who testified that the phrase *copperplate* printing was used as a general term without reference to the metal. The Court left it to the Jury to determine whether copperplate printing included printing from a steel plate, and they decided that it did.

Mr. HARVEY was employed in a foundry in Pittsburg, receiving wages by the week. While so employed, he occupied himself in making some experiments at his employers' expense, and after one or two unsuccessful attempts, he succeeded in inventing an improvement in the mode of casting rollers, and in consequence of his success his wages were raised. He took out no patent for several months. In the meantime he still continued to work in the foundry, and his employers used the improved rollers without objection on his part, until, owing to a misunderstanding between them on another subject, he left the foundry, giving them notice not to use the improvement thereafter. They paid no attention to his notice, however. He then sold the patent to another firm. In an action by them against the former firm, it was held that the facts were sufficient to constitute a license from HARVEY to his employers to use the improvement, and that consequently HARVEY'S assignees could sustain no action for infringement of patent.

We notice also some dozen suits in relation to WOODWORTH'S planing-machine—all of the cases, we believe, affirming or taking for granted the validity of the patent.

The volumes are well published—of course; the paper is fine; the type large.

We have a promise of further volumes, embracing cases decided subsequent to the 1st of January, 1850, upon the usually cloudily-stated condition that the work shall pay.

THE LADIES' BOOK, containing instructions in Knitting, Netting, Point-lace, Embroidery, Crochet, &c. New-York: W. M. MCELRATH & Co. Quarto, in paper covers, 32 pages.

This is an invaluable book for ladies who have time hanging heavily on their hands. By its minute directions, without the aid of any other instructor, we doubt not that all the mysteries of point-lace, and crochet, might be attained unto, to the great admiration of all other ladies, and—oh happy result!—the diminution of the demand upon the purses of husbands, who are "dear." The illustrations are ample. The book begins with Part 2d, but we know not whether there is any Part 1st. We incline to the thought, however, that the collected "Ladies' Departments" of CASSELL'S *Illustrated Exhibitor* constituted a 1st Part, which may never have been published here.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY ROUND THE DEAD SEA AND IN THE BIBLE LANDS. By F. DE SAULCY. 2 vols., pages 482 each. Philadelphia: PARRY & MCMILLAN.

DE SAULCY is a lively, gossipping Frenchman, whose gossip and life are on exhibition on every page of his narrative—except the preface, in which he talks so solemnly of trials, that the vein of pleasantry which presents itself immediately afterwards, seems at first out of place. The travels were made in 1850 and 1851. The most interesting feature of the book is the account of the discovery of the sites of Sodom and Gomorrah,—discoveries it is proper to add, which have greatly interested scholars, and we believe been honored with much incredulity as to their genuineness. Whether or not DE SAULCY was mistaken, his story is very agreeable.

SALT WATER BUBBLES; OR, LIFE ON THE WAVE. By HAWSER MARTINGALE. With Illustrations. Boston: WM. J. REYNOLDS & CO. Sold here by DEWITT & DAVENPORT. 408 pp., 12mo.

These are off-hand, well-told forecastle stories, from the pen, doubtless, of Captain SLEEPER of the Boston *Journal*. In that worthy Daily, most of them first made their appearance. We have always taken care not to open to one of them in work-hours, lest we should never stop till it were finished; for there is a charm and a freshness, such as does not generally pervade the tales put into the mouths of Old Salts. They make fine reading for a lazy hour. More! more! Capt. SLEEPER; give us another ball of your spun-yarn; in these whereabouts you shall always find plenty of listeners. The illustrations from wood are spirited and abundant.

CLOVERNOOK CHILDREN.—By ALICE CAREY. With engravings by BAKER, from designs by BARRY. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

ALICE CAREY always entertains the circle of little ones that gather to hear her stories, for the stories are full enough of incident and are pleasantly told. We are not quite sure that some boys will not rise from them wishing that they had the same ugly guardians and unfeeling parents to struggle with that some of her little heroes have. If so, they may be tempted to construe the acts of really kind parents and worthy guardians into cruelty. But such a result is possible from only one. They are all agreeable and spirited, and they leave generally a healthful revery behind.

BEAUTIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE BLIND. By WM. ARTMAN and L. V. HALL. Dansville, N. Y.: Published for the authors. 12mo 367 pages.

This book has a very varied table of contents. It contains the memoirs of eminent blind authors, and sketches of the lives, and extracts from the works of more modern and living blind writers,—such as Mrs. DE KROYFT, Misses BROWN, CROSBY, BULLOCK, GILES and HOLMES. Another department records the achievements of the blind in the learned professions and industrial pursuits, in music and poetry. The collected poems of L. V. HALL and other blind authors conclude the list. The large circle that sympathizes with this most afflicted class of people will welcome the volume.

A DISCUSSION ON THE DOCTRINE OF ETERNAL SALVATION. By Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT and Rev. T. J. SAWYER. New-York: BUNCE & BROTHER. 161 pages.

This is printed from the report by Mr. BREWER, revised by the reverend debaters who took part in the discussions at the Tabernacle during the past year, upon the question, "Do the Holy Scriptures teach the doctrine of Endless Misery?" Sketches of the discussion were published in the TIMES. Those who were much interested will be pleased to have their notes reproduced in this more durable shape.

THE INEBRIATE'S HUT; OR, THE FIRST FRUITS OF THE MAINE LAW. By Mrs. S. A. SOUTHWORTH. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO. New-York: JAMES C. DERBY. Pages 240.

This work is dedicated by the author to the pioneers of the Maine Law and to the friends of Temperance in general. Seeing that these are the very people who do not swear much, and dislike to read on such so much [illegible] it is unfortunate that the author lets the [illegible] personages in the story speak in so [illegible]. It is a good story, well told, and barring the exception named, unusually written.

THE REPORTER'S MANUAL; A complete Exposition of the Reporting style of Phonography. By ANDREW J. GRAHAM. New-York: FOWLERS & WELLS.

Mr. GRAHAM has succeeded in bringing out an excellent text-book for the advancement of the young Phonographer to the possession of a knowledge of the Reporting style of Phonographic Short-hand. The work is printed in large type. In addition to the clearness of explanation which is its characteristic, the author has introduced a very copious list of phrase signs, which will be found highly suggestive to the learner.

CHILDREN'S TRIALS; OR, THE LITTLE ROPE-DANCERS, and other tales. Boston: CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO. New-York: EVANS & DICKERSON. Pages, 226.

This is a collection of very entertaining stories translated from the German of AUGUSTE LINDEN by TRAVER MANTEL. Beautiful tinted pictures illustrate it, without which, even, it would be sufficiently captivating. With them, we would like to hear named a prettier New Year's present for children.

FOREST SCENES IN NORWAY AND SWEDEN, being extracts from the journal of a fisherman. By Rev. HENRY NEWLAND. London and New-York, No. 18 Beekman-street: G. ROUTLEDGE & CO.

These are sketches of Norway and Sweden, in continuation of a former work, "*The Erne, its Legends and its Fly-Fishing.*" They have a groundwork of fact, though they are dressed to suit the author's fancy. It is a pleasant volume for railroad reading, and going over a ground that is nearly new, will afford one many fresh topics for revery.

POPULAR TALES. By Madame GUIZOT. Translated from the French by Mrs. L. BURKE. Boston: CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO. New-York: CHARLES S. FRANCIS & CO. 404 pages.

This is another adequate means of conveying to a good boy or girl's one extraordinary affection or appreciation of good behavior. Ten separate stories adapted to their taste and illustrated by spirited wood-engravings compose the volumes.

THE PRIDE OF LIFE. A novel. By Lady SCOTT, authoress of "The Henpecked Husband," &c. New-York: H. LONG & BROTHER. 304 pages.

If one must read a new novel every third day, he will be thankful for this from Lady SCOTT'S pen. But for any other than the inveterate novel reader we see little in it likely to interest. The incidents are sufficiently entertaining. The story winds up rather suddenly.

WHAT NOT. By Mrs. MARY A. DENISON. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & CO. 1855. 12mo., 384 pp. With illustrations.

This is a volume made up of collected essays, tales and sketches. They are creditable in style, and most of them likely to arrest and hold the attention.

The *New-Englander* for the current quarter has several excellent articles. Rev. W. A. NICHOLS contributes a paper on the religious relations of Chicago to the rest of the world. Rev. G. F. MAGOUN takes a "Conservative view of the Nebraska Question." Prof. OLMSTED favors us with his doctrine as to the plurality of worlds, and Dr. BACON contributes a strong article on the Southern apostasy. Other topics of less general interest are skillfully handled.

The eloquent address in commemoration of SEARS COOK WALKER, delivered before the American Association for the advancement of Science, in Washington, last Spring, by BENJAMIN A. GOULD, Jr., the Astronomer, has been published for the Association in pamphlet form by its permanent Secretary. It is a genial tribute to the memory of Mr. WALKER, by one who in all his habits and studies, is in sympathy with him.

HARPER'S *Library of Select Novels.*—This octavo, double-columned, paper-covered series, has reached its 193d number. The last one issued is *The Young Husband* by Mrs. GREY, the popular author of *The Gambler's Wife*, and *The Bosom Friend*. It is a very drawing title—this *Young Husband*—we suspect the young ladies will not turn away from it disgusted.

What John Mitchel Thinks of the Know-Nothings.*

LETTER TO A NO-NOTHING ACQUAINTANCE.

You take exceptions to my strong condemnation of No-Nothingism. You tell me that in describing it as a "system of proscription," I ascribe to the Order principles it disavows—and you refer me to the No-Nothing speech of JOHN M. CLAYTON, in Delaware City, as distinctly affirming that gentleman's "opposition to all proscription of men for the sake of their religious opinions."

Now, let us look a little into this Mr. CLAYTON'S manifesto. He begins by referring to the platform of the Delaware No-Nothings, which, he says, is "liberal and fair," inasmuch as—

"It proclaims the principle of religious toleration in the words of the Constitution itself. There is no bigotry, no proscription to be found in it. It leaves all men to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, proclaims no religious test for office, and asserts liberty of conscience, freedom of thought, and freedom of speech, as constituting the very basis of the new organization."

Fine talk: but you shall soon see how little Mr. CLAYTON means by it. Who thanks America or her Constitution *for religious toleration?* The Emperor of the French allows that. Who is going to be amazed at the liberality of the Delaware No-Nothings in leaving all men to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences? The Queen and Parliament of England do no less, "Liberty of conscience!" and "No religious test for office!" Astonishing Republicans of Delaware, it is just so in the dominions of the Emperor of Austria.

And I find the generous platform of Delaware goes even further still—

"It welcomes all virtuous and good men emigrating from foreign countries to our shores *to seek an asylum from oppression, among us.*"

Why, so does his most Catholic Majesty of Spain: so does that cut-throat, perjurer, and tyrant, who pretends to be his uncle's nephew: so does the Queen of England herself (though she will steal the virtuous man's letters, and send copies of them to the virtuous man's enemies): so does the Grand Seignior,—and he will not open your letters,—so does the King of the Sandwich Islands.

But here comes the *gist* of the Clayton Delaware Platform—

"It denies the right of aliens to vote without naturalization, and proclaims the doctrine *that Americans should rule their own country.*"

Now, I do not want you to misunderstand me. I will try to speak very plain, as I will presently show you Mr. CLAYTON has taken care not to do; and I will avow at once my opinion, that *the naturalization laws of the United States require change*—that however needful they may have been for promoting population and introducing labor in time past, *they are too liberal now*: and that nobody in all the world would be entitled to complain in the least if Congress should at any session, limit within any bounds it might see fit the creation of citizens by adoption. The new law would soon *become known*; and then *no foreigners* coming here for the future would run the risk of being cheated—you understand, *of being cheated.*

It is plain enough that in every sovereign State the nature of its naturalization laws (if it have any) must for ever lie within its own jurisdiction; and that their conditions ought to depend upon the exigencies of the country for the time being; and if I were a citizen of the United States, whether native or adopted, I would advocate both, for the sake of Europe and America, such an alteration of the law as would, in its future operation, hold out less encouragement, and a less tempting promise of civil liberty and power to every subject of a despot in the world, who chooses to run away from his own duties and responsibilities towards the country where his mother bore him.

But for America, and her tempting farms and franchises, I believe Germany would not be so long on the throne of the shabby Serene Highnesses but for the easy escape to a land of freedom. I rather think the cut-throat of December might have had his throat cut ere now. And often, standing in my own penal exile, of the overflowing "exodus" from Ireland, incited as it was in America, and encouraged and facilitated in every shape by our English tyrants (making a bridge of gold for a flying enemy), I have been almost ready to curse America, and her cheap emigrant ships, and her easy work and high wages, and her easy naturalization, and the happy homes and altars free she offered our poor people as a premium on their abandonment of their native land, and of their own fathers and mothers to the tender mercies of that Imperial "Constitution," with its suspended Habeas Corpus Act, and its pretended trial-by-jury, and its chronic starvation and periodic slaughter. But for America, I said, and the cheap passage-money across that one-narrow Atlantic, and the Black Ball line, and the Tapscott line, and the rest of the lines, and the British Emigration Societies (more properly transportation clubs), to expedite this exodus—but for all these fatal facilities for escape, our people must have set their backs to the wall long ago, and fought it out.

Therefore, you see, I am not enthusiastic in praise of your present system of adoption; but I say that those who have, under the promise and on the faith of that system, left their own land, and invested their capital (which was small) and their labor (which was very great) in this Republic; who have cast in their lot with it, and renounced all subjection to all princes and monarchs; and who have thus, by the operation of your laws, become, or are now in progress towards becoming, American *citizens*, have certain rights here: that is to say, the right to be equal, both before the law and in the eye of public polity—equally capable with other citizens—of every public office, (except what the Constitution excepts,) equally powerful in the government of the country.

And what says Mr. CLAYTON, adopting the Delaware platform?

"It denies the right of aliens to vote without naturalization, and proclaims the doctrine that Americans should rule their own country."

In this sentence of Mr. CLAYTON'S there is confusion, not unintentional, which had better be unravelled. In some States and Territories, aliens not naturalized are authorized *by law* to vote. The speaker may have meant to deny their legal right notwithstanding the law—or he may have meant to indicate the policy of restricting that power in all future arrangements by a prospective, and not an *ex post facto* law. If he meant the latter, I agree with him, and would go farther. If he meant the former, then he is of opinion that what the law gives to those foreign born people, superior power, acting by mobs (in this free and law-abiding country,) ought to take away from them.

The next sentence throws a sinister light on his meaning—he

"Proclaims the doctrine that *Americans* ought to rule their own country."

It is too clear, although the prudent Senator strives to be equivocal, it is too clear, that in this public adhesion to the No-Nothings, he means by "Americans," Native Americans. For nobody ever was heard to assert the right of anybody but Americans to rule America. Throughout the speech, however, he uniformly uses the word Americans to distinguish you, not from Hindoos or from Englishmen, but from those who have become American citizens by the operation of your own laws. He calls General SHIELDS a "foreigner," and he supported his doctrine by the following sentence, which he pretends to quote from General WASHINGTON:

"It is contrary to the policy of this Government to appoint foreigners to office to the exclusion of native-born citizens."

It would be a shameful imputation on Senator CLAYTON, to charge him with misquoting, purposely, the words of WASHINGTON. But we can nowhere find the said words. In the careful compilation of Dr. SCHROEDER (*Maxims of Washington*) under the head "The National Policy as to foreigners," we find these two sentences, both under date 1779:

"It is not the policy of this country to employ aliens where it can well be avoided, either in the civil or military walks of life."

"It does not accord with the policy of this Government to bestow offices, civil or military, upon foreigners to the exclusion of our own citizens."

Mr. CLAYTON'S quotation looks like [illegible] both, with the trifling addition [illegible]. WASHINGTON was speaking of the swarms of foreigners, actual aliens, (before there was any naturalization at all,) especially French officers seeking rank in the Continental army, and sometimes obtaining rank and pay, while as brave and as deserving American officers were not promoted; and he declares that he is against that system; but by the simple interpolation of the words native-born, Mr. CLAYTON makes WASHINGTON appear to be drawing a distinction between naturalized citizens and other citizens.

So Mr. CLAYTON is clearly against foreigners—that is, naturalized citizens being employed in public capacities *to the exclusion of native-born citizens.* And who ever claimed or dreamed such a thing? But he means that he is for natives being so employed to the exclusion of naturalized citizens. As he says himself:

"I do not mean by this that a foreigner should never be appointed to office. I mean that, *other circumstances being equal, the American ought to be preferred, and that was the opinion of* WASHINGTON."

No, Sir, that was not the opinion of WASHINGTON. What am I to make of this speech of Mr. CLAYTON'S? He repudiates "proscription," yet he says plainly, an American (native) ought to be preferred to his adopted fellow-citizen; and gives full adhesion to a party which seeks to make that the avowed national policy. He specially condemns proscription for religious opinions; yet he embraces a party which, as he must well know, seeks to discountenance and hold down *the Irish*, not so much for that they are Irish as for that they are mostly Catholics. We prefer the honest Protestant ferocity of Mr. CLAYTON'S brethren of the "Order." *They* generally aim their blows at the Catholics *qua* Catholics; but Mr. CLAYTON, liberal and tolerant Senator, strikes at them as "foreigners." In this speech there is a deal of Jesuitry (the Jesuits will excuse me)—and what is worse, a deal of *Buncombe.* If you are to refer me to any manifesto of your Order, pray let me have something better than this—it is a stump speech, and (forgive me) a bad one.

I do not now underrate the power of your Order, my No-Nothing friend, although lately I did err in that kind. But I cannot help saying that I find its aspirations, its aims, what it calls its "principles") rather vague. Among that "very great number of gentlemen of high standing and acknowledged patriotism," who are, Mr. CLAYTON says, among its members, you should have some man, with a clear head and a keen pen, who should let us know, without either Bunkum, blackguardism, blarney or balderdash, what the "Order" really means—that is, what is to be the recognized national policy of the United States with respect to immigrants and naturalization. The Order may be *secret*; but recollect it is but honest to let poor men preparing for emigration know this very thing.

As for my personal interest in the affair, it is true, that at San Francisco, a year ago, I declared my intentions of becoming a citizen of this Republic; not being then aware of any serious objection on the part of the majority of the people; but a man may change his intentions—I shall not obtrude myself among you; even though your own laws may allow me. *I will not clothe myself with a quasi* citizenship, which would still leave me liable to the reproach and the disabilities of a *foreigner.* Shelter and protection I might have anywhere. In short, rather than submit to the smallest shadow of a distinction in civic dignity or capacity, I would go and settle in Russia, or in Spain, where at least I should not be mocked with a sham naturalization.

There are several other topics connected with the Order, on which I shall write you another letter; and with your permission, I shall print them in the *Citizen.* *Vive et Vale.*

JOHN MITCHEL.

☞ The Second Advent people still continue strong in the faith, and their meetings here and elsewhere continue with unabated interest, and no *falling off in numbers in attendance.* Events have not occurred precisely as was expected, and some argue that the end will not be until next Spring. Remarking upon an argument of that kind, Elder CUMMINGS, in an article in the *Morning Light*, a paper published at Concord, N. H., closes in the following singular exhortation: "Brethren, take not one step back to Egypt, neither put off the coming of the Lord to '*next Spring*,' but continue to go out to meet the bridegroom. Finish up the work that is to be done, as fast as you can, that you may be ready to be presented before the Father blameless."—*Salem Journal.*

A TEXT FOR THE NEXT ELECTION SERMON.—A correspondent of the Boston *Courier* makes the following suggestion: "I ask leave to suggest to the reverend gentleman who is to preach the sermon before His Excellency the Governor and the General Court on the first Wednesday in January, a text for his discourse, which I think will be appropriate to the auditors. It is in Job, 8th chapter, 9th verse: 'For we are but of yesterday and know nothing.'"

NEW-YORK CITY.

TRIAL FOR DIVORCE.

Case of Francis R. Childs vs. Solomon Childs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before His Hon. Judge Rosekrans.

FOURTH DAY.

The trial of this cause was resumed yesterday morning. There was a very numerous attendance of auditors, and though the Court-Room was not crowded, yet all the seats within and without the bar were occupied.

The counsel for the defendant then proceeded to read the deposition of Samuel Thomas, who deposed, substantially, that he had never at any time been present, nor had he ever seen Solomon Childs, the defendant, at the house of Belle Forrest. He had known Solomon Childs ten or twelve years, and during the last five or six years, very intimately. He had been in the employ of Childs Brothers, in Cincinnati, for some years, and there had been no other man whose name was Sam or Samuel, in their employ during his acquaintance with their house. He had sometimes passed his evenings in company with the defendant, and they had never on such occasions been to houses of ill-fame or assignation together.

Mr. Jordan then offered in evidence a deposition of Sarah Cross, taken in an open commission granted by this Court.

Mr. Graham objected to the admission of the deposition, on the ground that the commission specified that no witnesses could be examined who had made previous depositions. Sarah Cross, whose deposition it was now proposed to read, had made a previous deposition, which had already been introduced in evidence in behalf of the plaintiff.

The Court maintained the objection.

Mr. Jordan then offered in evidence a statement made by Sarah Cross subsequent to the deposition made in behalf of the plaintiff, and which he stated affected the credibility of her deposition.

Mr. Graham objected to the introduction of the statement. The Court sustained the objection.

The counsel then introduced as a witness Lewis P. Lee, who, after being sworn, testified substantially as follows:

I reside in Cincinnati, and have lived there many years; during the last four or five years, I have been connected with the watch; was subsequently a lieutenant of the watch, and am now a deputy in the Marshal's office of that city; during 1851 and 1852, I was a member of the watch of the Fourteenth Ward, in which the house of Belle Forrest was situated; I was in her house nearly every night, on official business, her house being a point where a great many citizens congregated, and was a disorderly house; I never saw Solomon Childs in there or in any other house of ill-fame; I have known Solomon Childs for three or four years; I saw William Childs and another gentleman, much older than I saw Solomon; Solomon I saw but seldom; during last Summer I went with Solomon Simpson to the house of Emily Moore; I had never been with him there prior to that time; Mr. Rufin introduced Mr. Simpson to me, and I went to Emily Moore's with him, by his request; I knew a man by the name of Childs who had been in the habit of meeting this Emily Moore; I went with Solomon Simpson one day near to the store of Childs to wait for the Childs to come out to their dinner; William and Solomon came out of the store; I did not know their names at that time though I knew them now; we were on the same side of the street as their store; the Childs crossed the street; I then told Simpson, which one of the brothers I had seen at Belle Forrest's; it was William; I then told him that he was not the man; I was solicited by Mr. Simpson to get testimony to prove Solomon Childs' adultery, and I did everything in my power to do so; this was sometime during June or July last, I think; I know it was during the warm weather; the request was made before I went with Simpson to Childs' store; after that occasion Simpson never had anything to do with me; in company with Mr. Frazee, Mr. Simpson's counsel in Cincinnati, I went in pursuance of Mr. Simpson's request into nearly every house of ill-fame in Cincinnati to find testimony against Solomon Childs; at that time, Solomon and William Childs deceased so much alike that I could hardly tell them apart myself; I mean Alexander Dodsell; during the last four years he has had a very hard name; his general character is bad; under these circumstances I would not believe him under oath; Belle Forrest's house has a gate on the north side; the side nearest Fourth-street; there is a public alley running along side of the house; the gate which leads from the alley to the house is scarcely ever open; the door between Belle Forrest's bedroom and the parlor are sliding doors; the left hand door, as you stand in her bedroom, is closed; the head of her bed was against it in the bedroom, and a table was against it in the parlor; the right hand door opened and shut; it swung into the parlor.

Q.—If you were in the bedroom looking into the front room through the latch side of the door, and the door open about two inches in breadth, could you see the right hand side of the room? A.—You could not; in the front room there was a large piano on the right hand side of the room; a sofa ran upon the two windows opposite to the sliding doors; a fire-place on the left side of the room, and a table standing against the left door; there were also some chairs.

Cross-examined.—I arrived in this City on Wednesday; I was requested on Monday night, by Mr. William Childs to come to this City to testify in this case; I pay my expenses here; I expect no remuneration though I suppose my expenses will be paid; Solomon Childs is in this City; I saw him at the Irving House this morning; I saw Solomon and William Childs when they looked so alike; they were dressed in dark clothes; they both generally wore whiskers; I don't know whether William has shaved his whiskers or not since Monday; when I visited Belle Forrest's house, I sometimes staid five minutes, sometimes half an hour, sometimes I have been there two or three hours, when not on duty; I have drank wine in her house once or twice with Mr. Childs, but with nobody else that I remember of; I never had a quarrel with Belle Forrest, nor did I ever receive money from her, and never asked her for any; I do not see that William Childs has shaved any since I knew him three years since; I have been intimate with Wm. Childs; I never spoke to Solomon Childs until after my direct interview with him; after Belle Forrest left the house, it was occupied first by Harriet Spencer, and then by Bessie Smith; the furniture remained in the house, as usual, after Belle Forrest left; the house is now occupied by colored people; when Belle Forrest left the house, the location of the different articles of the parlor furniture was not changed.

Q.—Were the sofa, piano, and mirror, in precisely the same position? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there not a settee behind the opening door on the right-hand side of the room running diagonally across the room? A.—There was none; there might have been a chair or two; I think that when the door opened much it would have touched the piano; I was in the house in September, '51, I think a dozen times; I do not suppose that there was a month in three or four years but what I was in the room; I cannot say I ever saw Emily Clay; I was in the house during Conner's time; the piano was standing in the same position during three or four years; I never had a dispute with Dodsell, and am now on speaking terms with him; I have heard Squire Merchant, Lem. Harris, a constable, Mr. Rufin, Isaac and Samuel Colby, and many others speak in the same sense that I have of Mr. Dodsell; this was during the past three or four years.

Isaac Colby, formerly a police officer of Cincinnati, now a fancy dry goods dealer in that city, stated substantially the same facts relative to Dodsell's credibility as a witness as stated by the witness Lee. He had had no quarrel with him. He knew Solomon Childs by sight. His expenses were paid to come to this City to testify. Witness mentioned the names of several residents of Cincinnati, whom he had heard speak in bad terms of Dodsell's character.

Jacob L. Rufin, on being sworn, deposed: I am Marshal of Cincinnati, and have held that position six years, prior to that I was for six years a constable; I have known Alexander Dodsell 15 years; his general character is very bad, and has been so in the public estimation for five or six years; from what I knew of his reputation, I would not believe him under oath; I was spoken to about two years ago by Mr. Frazee, the present prosecuting Attorney of Cincinnati, to obtain evidence in this case against Solomon Childs, the defendant in this suit; I think that prior to that I was spoken to by Mr. Taft or Mr. Mellen for the same purpose; I undertook to do so, and was employed for a week or two until I was satisfied that I could obtain nothing; I never heard anything against Mr. Childs' character for chastity. [Mr. Ruffin then corroborated the statements of the witness Lee relative to the situation of the furniture in the house of Belle Forrest. In addition to the furniture, Mr. Ruffin mentioned that there was a small divan situated in the left hand front corner of the parlor; witness was present at the time Josephine Bates had an interview with Solomon Childs; Emily Moore and Sarah Cross were not there; Solomon Simpson called on me but twice, I think, and came me to let Mr. Lee go with him; that was the only interview I had with Mr. Simpson; I do not think Mr. Simpson ever told me that he would pay me to have the matter forwarded out; I never heard Mr. Childs's chastity questioned.

Cross-examined.—I came to this City in reality in this case at the request of William Childs; I receive my expenses and five dollars per day during my absence which is the amount I always charge when going off on such occasions; Solomon Childs came with me, also Mr. Simpson, who, I believe, is a merchant in the city; Dodsell and myself are on good terms; we both belong to the same political party; he has never spoken against me that I know of, or near as I can recollect; I used to be in Belle Forrest's house every week until she came to New-York; her house was a great resort for thieves; I cannot swear particularly as to months; I have never, for several years, been out of Cincinnati more than three weeks at a time.

Direct examination resumed.—Dodsell holds no office now; he was for a short time Court Constable, but when the new Sheriff came into office two years since, he was turned out.

Isaac Simons, a banker of Cincinnati, testified to the same facts as the previous witnesses, relative to the credibility of Dodsell; he knew Solomon Childs and had heard nothing against his chastity; Solomon had lived in Cincinnati with his parents during the last four years.

Thomas A. Logan, a member of the bar, and prosecuting attorney of Cincinnati, testified to the facts relative to Dodsell's credibility, as contained in the evidence of other witnesses.

The Court then adjourned to meet on Monday at 10 A. M.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Inauguration of Professor McCulloch—Remarks by President King.

The public inauguration of Prof. R. S. McCulloch, recently appointed to the Professorship of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy in Columbia College, took place yesterday at 1 o'clock, in the College Chapel. More than ordinary interest attached to the event from the fact of Professor McCulloch having been appointed over Professor Gibbs, concerning whose appointment much controversy some time since prevailed, and who, it will be remembered, was rejected on the alleged ground of being a Unitarian.

Present we noticed Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the University; Professors Anthon, McVickar, Renwick, Schmidt, Anderson, Hackley, Drs. Turner, Johnson, Fisher, Whitehead, Haight, Berrian and Cox; Senator Brooks, and a good number of the Alumni generally, as also a large proportion of the students.

An introductory prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Haight; after which Hon. Charles King, President of the College, made the following very brief remarks. The occasion, he said, of our assembling here to day, is that a Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy in Columbia College may be officially presented to the public. Such a Professor has already been presented to the students, and is now in discharge of the duties appertaining to his Professorship. In accordance, however, with the usage of the College and the dignity of the office, we choose this public mode of presentation.

He then introduced Professor McCulloch, who followed with an address of over an hour in length, evincing throughout a high degree of scholarship, careful observation and evident thorough devotion to the departments of science over which he was called to preside. We give barely an outline.

In opening he remarked that most of those present doubtless anticipated that on an occasion like the present, and bearing to it the relation he did, he would confine himself mainly, if not wholly, to those branches of science of which it was his special province to impart instruction. But these were so various, he could hardly do so, he said, even if he wished. He had chosen, therefore, as his theme, Natural Science, and should treat the subject in its broadest acceptation. He deprecated, in the first place, the utilitarian idea of considering science as a knowledge of mere ordinary facts, and as having no value only so far as these facts could be applied to the practical duties of life. The true man of science feels humiliated at such doctrine. He considers it a knowledge of the law of nature, rather than the study of simple phenomena,—a knowledge of the adaptation of means to ends and the relation which phenomena bear to each other. Again, others, he continued, there are, who regard science as the philosophy of materials simply—as made up of steam-engines, spinning jennies, the loom, the anvil—who deny its subjective value, and as having no connection whatever with ethics or intellect or morals. With this class he had but little sympathy. They would discard everything that did not give immediate practical answer to, with them, the ever-recurring question, cui bono. They would do away with classical knowledge, mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, geology—in fact, everything that could not be turned to the wanting of wheels and advancing human locomotion. He hoped in Columbia College each branch of science, embracing the entire range of human learning and pursuit, would have that attention paid it proportioned to its importance.

The attention of the audience was now called to some of the leading important discoveries in science, tracing the steps of their development, and bearing upon human progress and destiny.

We pass then by his remarks upon the telegraph, which, however, commanded special attention, Thales, the Grecian philosopher, who flourished 600 years before Christ, he credited with having made the first discovery of the properties and power of electrum. The successive steps from that remote period to the point of this discovery, as shown in the speaker's remarks, were highly interesting and instructive.

The benefit to the student of the pursuit of science for science's sake, in its intellectual, æsthetical and moral aspect, was next discussed. As a source of mental discipline, the benefit of such study, the speaker charged, could not be too highly estimated. Those who regarded utility alone, would be found superficial in knowledge. The minds of such men as Newton, Galileo, Archimedes, Muller, Quintillon, can only be formed from close study of the reasons of science. Such study induces continuous thought—the mind becomes habituated to finest logical deductions.

To show the æsthetical benefit of science—nothing, the speaker continued, could be more sublime than the truths science evolved, nothing more beautiful or poetical. Great names—men illustrious for the power of their imagination, their glowing fancy, their beauty of conception and imagery—will almost universally be found to have been ardent devotees to science. Plato, the founder of that subtle school of philosophy—the ideal school—was its zealous cultivator and advocate. Brief allusion was made to astronomic perturbations—periodic and secular—as furnishing subjects for highest thought, embracing in its scope the boundless and the infinite. It was a higher discovery, he said, than Newton's. It showed, if anything could, the stability of the entire solar system; that it was not fraught with its own destruction. In this connection, the speaker spoke at considerable length upon the decay or permanency of the material world and, important light thrown on such question by the revelations of science. Science, he said, taught only one lesson—perpetuity.

The moral benefit of the study of science formed the concluding subject of the Professor's discourse. Science, he said, shows order, order design, design a designer. It further teaches this designer to be a creator—this creator a God; and lastly, it tells us this God is good and merciful and infinite—and here *science leaves us*. *We have to look to a higher than* Newton to point us in the path of life—the music of the universe, which was the dream of Kepler, does not satisfy. We must listen to a higher music; that in the beginning God created; that, without Him, nothing was made that was made; that He is the light, and without Him is no light.

The exercises closed with benediction by Rev. Dr. Haight.

Change of Market-Day—Butchers' Meeting.

The Butchers of the City met yesterday at the Hall of the Butchers' Hide and Tallow Association, corner of Fifth-street and Fitch-avenue. There was a crowded meeting from 150 to 200 butchers being present.

Mr. Christopher Gwynee was called to the Chair at 4 o'clock. Mr. Edward Phillips proceeded to read the call of the meeting and to state its object to be to impress upon the minds of those present that Monday is the more convenient day in the week for the market. The change of market-day had been made without the concurrence of the butchers. Cattle standing in the yards a week lose from thirty to sixty pounds a bullock. The change had been made entirely for the benefit of brokers and drovers. He went on to show that it was unjust to the butchers and to the public to change the market days from Mondays and Thursdays to Tuesdays and Fridays.

He argued at length on the subject and then moved the adoption of a preamble and resolutions, contending that the butchers were as good observers of the Sabbath as the men who passed the resolutions at the Bull's Head, and that the Monday's market was less productive of the violation of the Sabbath than Wednesday's market.

The following were the resolutions:

Whereas, Strenuous efforts are now making by a class of gamers styled Brokers, to change the general market days for selling cattle at the Washington Drove Yards from Mondays and Thursdays to Tuesdays and Fridays, and

Whereas, If such change is carried out, it is calculated to operate greatly to our injury, and to the injury of the public in general, first, by taking us from our business at such times of the week, when we cannot, without great sacrifice to our interest attended, and second, by confining the sales in two successive days, and at such times of the week as is proposed, will compel us to keep a week's cattle standing in the yard, wasting away and growing feverish, some four days longer than is now necessary, in buying on Monday, and thereby throwing the expense of said keeping on us, when it should be borne by them. Third, should the proposed change be carried out, they will not only succeed with the absence of means at their command to place on Thursday past such numbers of cattle in the market as they please; especially if they succeed in the effort now making with the Railroad Company to run special trains for this purpose, but we will succeed in so forcing up the speech prices for cattle as they please, knowing that Friday is too late to buy for Saturday's market; and that if any abatement in prices is made it is time enough to make the same on Friday, and thereby enhancing the price of beef the coming Winter from one to three cents per pound, therefore

Resolved, That while we, as good citizens, reverence the Sabbath day, and in some respects, we trust, keep it holy, we cannot consent to the proposed change from Monday, on the mere pretence that it continued the Sabbath must be observed by Butchers for Monday's market, and in former years were, brought at the Bull's Head on Saturday.

Resolved, That while we submitted to one change of day, for the better accommodation of those some individuals, from Saturday to Thursday, we cannot consent to any other change at present, unless it is to go back to Saturday, until some better reasons are assigned for said change than were set forth in a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of said Brokers.

Resolved, That although it may require for the present some pecuniary sacrifice to stand out manfully against the attempt to compel us, we shall be sustained by our fellow citizens in our determination, and we pledge our selves their bidding, still we trust, and with some confidence rely, on the sympathy and cooperation of the public in general to carry this to a successful issue, as we trust to be able thereby to offer you beef during the coming Winter at much less prices than we shall be able to if we fail.

Resolved, That we most earnestly invite all Farmers and Drovers to bring their cattle to the yards on Monday, where we pledge ourselves to be on hand all day to purchase, promising to those who come not only better prices than the Brokers gave for those they bought on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 25 and 26, to prevent their being exposed for sale on Monday, but as ready sale to men that will pay as soon as they do.

Mr. J. M. Seaman then addressed the meeting, opposing the resolutions. He moved as an amendment that this meeting, in order to compromise the matter, propose that Wednesday be the day for buying and selling cattle, contending that if the butchers are sincere in their regard for Sabbath observance they will adopt the amendment.

Mr. Phillips contended that cattle would be brought across the river on Saturday, ready for the Monday's market.

The reason why the Brokers objected to this was that it would cost them a little more in the Bull's Head Yard than it would on the other side of the river. It was a matter of dollars and cents with them and not of Sabbath observance. He showed that it was necessary to keep the cattle longer before they were killed if the market was on Thursdays and Fridays, and the consequence was that they became feverish and the meat unwholesome. Besides in hot weather it would be impossible to prevent the slaughtered beasts from becoming offensive.

Mr. Seaman contended there never was a Cattle Market on Saturday.

The Chairman corrected him and said that it had always been on Saturday, until within the last four years.

Mr. Solon Robinson read remarks which he said he published in the *Tribune*.

Mr. Phillips declared that his friend Robinson had adduced nothing to convince him that Monday's market necessarily caused a violation of the Sabbath.

Mr. Seaman said that so long as a Monday's market was continued, so long would the Sabbath-day be violated.

Mr. Irwin, of Jersey City, asked how far these resolutions would extend, and how binding they would be on the butchers who might sign them.

Mr. Henry Kieser addressed the meeting in favor of the resolutions.

The Chairman asked the proposer of the resolutions how far they were to be understood as binding on the meeting.

Mr. Phillips said he understood them to imply that all butchers who sign the resolutions agree that if they cannot buy cattle on Monday, they will not purchase on Thursday, and if the drovers choose to call a meeting he trusted the butchers would be willing to meet them in a conciliatory spirit. He was for coming to a proper understanding, but not for submitting to the dictation of the brokers.

The Chairman was in favor of a market every day.

Mr. Irwin was desirous of seeing harmony with the butchers, and was willing to wait several days in the City for that purpose.

After some further debate the amendment was put and rejected; *one* voting in its favor.

The Chairman declared that he was not aware of the nature of the business which would transpire, and declared that he should hold himself free to purchase cattle any day for cash, and should advertise accordingly.

The resolutions were then put and carried by an overwhelming majority, and amid tumultuous applause.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Commissioners of Emigration.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon. Commissioners Chanteree, Dunlap, Kennedy, Kelly, Carigan, Lambert, and Purdy were present. Commissioner Purdy occupied the Chair.

A communication was received from Senator Yost, Chairman of the Senate Committee to investigate the affairs of the Commissioners, saying that the Committee would be in session at the Astor House at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday next, and asking for an interview at that time with the President of the Board of Commissioners. The communication was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Poor of Kings County, asking the Board for a payment of $5,000 on account, for the poor of that county. The sum was ordered to be paid.

A number of other communications, chiefly from officers of the different institutions, were received and appropriately acted on.

The following summary statements appear on the Book of the Commissioners:

Alien emigrants arrived up to Nov. 28, 1854	324,521
Alien emigrants arrived since	9,596
Total	333,617
Alien emigrants arrived up to Nov. 29, 1853	307,159
Increase	26,707

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Aggregate receipts to Nov. 22, 1854	$822,196 15
Received since	11,688 30
Total receipts	$834,884 45
Aggregate disbursements	542,168 48
Balance in Mechanics' Bank Nov. 29	$291,555 97
Due Counties to Aug. 1, 1854	21,426 20
Due Governor of New-York Almshouse	8,280 77
Total	$330,481 03

Our Benevolent Societies and the Poor.

The season is now at hand when the wants of the poor, who are always with us, are increasingly urgent. The general depression in almost every branch of business the past Summer, the recent epidemic, but especially the unprecedentedly high price of all family necessaries, cannot fail to make the coming Winter more fruitful in suffering for the needy, than usual. Our Benevolent Societies are fully impressed with this fact, and are making enlarged efforts to meet the increased wants of those for whose benefit they have been formed. Those of us who are so fortunate as to have enough, and to spare, have a duty to perform, and we doubt not that duty will be promptly and fully performed.

It is not with money alone that the sufferings of the needy can be ameliorated; there are many who will need sufficient clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, and to such, a garment, even though it be unfashionable in cut, will be a valuable gift. It is well, however, to guard against the many impostors who are ever ready to impose on the feelings of the liberal by imaginary want. Those inclined to give, should transmit their alms to some one of the Benevolent Societies in their vicinity, that their benevolence may be sure to relieve those who are really deserving.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Discussion of Strong Resolutions.

The Standing Committee on Streets met yesterday, at 2 P. M., in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen.

Councilman Frye, the Chairman, presided.

Councilman Wild stated that he was sorry to announce to the Committee that Mr. Cutler, the counsel employed on the part of Trinity Church, was absent through illness.

The Chairman said, though the Committee was willing to extend all courtesy, yet the excuse to stay the hearing of whatever objections might be offered for its consideration, was not, in his opinion, a sufficient one, and the object of the Committee was to make a commencement of the matter before the new year, and the close of the present session.

Mr. Irving said that he was prepared to go on, and said he was there to represent the dead.

The Chairman asked if he was prepared to represent the claims of any property-holders, or the interests of any party involved in the matter.

Mr. Irving replied that he represented the interests of his friends and relations who were buried in Trinity Church, and a vast number of property-holders who are interested in this question.

The Chairman said, that as a matter of politeness, he was, on the part of the Committee, bound to state that they were willing to hear *any* citizen speak on the subject, but that it was a violation of the very first rule of the Committee to listen to any one who did not come before them with tangible evidence.

Mr. Irving then yielded the floor to Ed. M. Rogers, Esq., who stated that he would briefly explain his views.

There was no necessity for this extension, nor was it beneficial to the public. The only argument he could see that might be urged in its favor, was to facilitate the traffic and travel from the North to the East River, by opening this passage. If, therefore, four loads could be brought by this means, instead of three, in the same time, and by a different route, he too would advocate the measure,—but what is the fact? the carmen, who are better acquainted with the various routes than any class in the community, not a man has signed the remonstrance in its favor—on the contrary, nearly 600 of them are against it; and of the owners of real estate could with much difficulty count but eight or ten in its favor.

The Chairman again said, that the views of any persons could not be taken into consideration, unless they came before the Committee, either *propria persona*, or by remonstrance.

Mr. Rogers said he wanted nothing more.

Mr. J. Barnitz Bacon said that he was there not only on behalf of the dead but of the living; he was there to plead the cause of his country and his countrymen. It was sometimes necessary to review the history of the past,—for to the past we are indebted for all our present—aye, future glory. From the memorable year of 1776 we date all the liberty the world now enjoys. He spoke in behalf of that year. When the American Congress sent out a body of men to defend this City—among whom were numbers from Pennsylvania, she sent a number of regiments. He would refer to but two, which in those days were called the "Flying Camp." They were engaged in the battle on Brooklyn Heights, and subsequently, on the surrender of this City, fought valiantly in defence of Fort Washington. There was in one regiment a company composed of the noblest-souled and most respectable men of this State; his ancestor, Gen. Barnitz, was adjutant of that regiment, and after these defeats lay in No. 9 Bowery for 15 months, badly wounded—all these perished. The Lutheran Church, of which most of these brave men were members, was located in those times where Grace Church now stands, which was burned down in the great conflagration. These patriots wished to be buried on their own church property, and through the interest of Wm. Alexander, of New-Jersey, these soldiers of liberty were buried in the north section of Trinity Churchyard. This he could prove by the testimony of a surviving revolutionary soldier, at present living in York, York Co., Penn. His burial was effected with no small amount of difficulty and expense. At this time, as all well know, there was a general dearth of specie throughout the land. Gold was sent from Pennsylvania to bury those brave men, and he hoped that no American would be found base enough to aid in plowing up their bones. He appeared in behalf of those living representatives of the dead, who, in Revolutionary days went forth from their valleys and homes to fight the battle of freedom. He was not there as the advocate of those lots so much spoken of—he was there for the lots that measure six feet by four, for in those good days better measure was given for a last resting place than now.

He was happy to have seen in this City a few days since a glorious revival—the remnant of the veterans of the second war, who were honored with the plaudits and applause of every honest American, wherever they went. If you asked them would they be honored in the grave? Will your bones be allowed to moulder in peace? What would they answer? They would exclaim what! Are all your honors ephemeral—of this day—and are our bones to be disturbed in the grave? Keep your fleeting honors and plaudits, only let our ashes repose in peace. The citizens of New-York, after the war with Mexico, honored the brave patriots who fought and fell there—and interred them with every honor in Greenwood.

Why did they do it? Was it for the sake of dollars and cents, or to enhance the value of land? No, Sir; it was because they fought in a foreign land. Here we honore ought they to be honored who fought and bled in the cause of American liberty on American soil.

He appeared not only for his countrymen, but for his country. He was an American, and all Americans stood in this case before the judgment of the world, for its verdict. We are accused by the nations of being a nation of dollars and cents, and the action in this question must rescue from or stamp with confirmation this aspersion upon our country. Look to the history of all great countries, of Rome and Greece, of Christian and Pagan nations, and see if they looked to the value of lots in cemeteries, in Rome, or Athens, Byzantium or Israhem.

This is a question which will in futurity decide whether we have done justice to the remains of those who cemented the foundation of this republic. There was a wealth more valuable than dollars and cents, and it lies in the northern section of Trinity Churchyard. Can any American who loves his country forget the tomb of Lawrence, on which is inscribed the motto "Don't give up the ship"—which may stand in equal parallel with Cæsar's *Veni Vidi Vici*? He may be allowed to remain in quiet and in honor, but in the other place repose the remains of those whose dust may not be distinguished by marble nor slab, but he hoped no recreant American would be found to disturb them on that account. He would ask who wishes to do this? Are they Americans? As far as he could learn, it was those who were born under that flag which has always been aggressive—the flag of St. George—who not content to come here and feast on the *fat of the land and grow rich, but they must tear up* the very remains of our ancestors. The foes in Revolutionary times entered the heart of the nation, and we do not wish the foes to enter our souls now,—neither iron interest nor any other sort of iron. There are also Americans—cold, calculating Yankees—who go in for this measure, forgetful of the compact and compromises of our forefathers, and anxious only for the dollar and cent,—who go in for sectional interests and reform, and the whole category of modern isms; but in the language of the poet, he

"Strikes for the green graves of his sires,
God, and his native land."

This City and the world have lately been a great uprising in favor of a great cause—Nationality. It has triumphed and will triumph when every other speculative and sectional project has fallen, because they were not national. It extends from Old Massachusetts to the Old Dominion, and has cast off the influence of the Old World and scattered it to the winds. He, as an American, stood up for Americans, living and dead.

The Chairman asked if he had any proof that these men were buried in Trinity Churchyard?

Mr. Bacon replied that he had the evidence of his own uncle, a revolutionary soldier, at present deposited in the archives of the Government,—he had living evidence in York, Penn., and he had no doubt but Mr. F. R. Tillou, of this City, could furnish much useful evidence. He said that there was no living evidence—or no document to prove that Gen. Washington was buried in Mount Vernon, or Jackson or Webster or Clay, repose in the Hermitage, or Marshfield or Ashland,—and yet is there any one to dispute these facts?

Mr. Frye said that if the facts were doubted they could easily be proved.

Mr. Bacon—In the revolutionary days these men were looked upon as rebels, and he doubted not but there were many around him, now who still flesh upon their so-called rebels. Battle's monument, the City, did Battle took good care that memorial should be left to point out these facts.

Gen. Sandford stated that tradition alone could point out the fact that hundreds of graves of the revolutionary prisoners who died in the prisons and hulks, were buried in this very strip of ground which is about to be desecrated by this street. He himself knew many of the graves opened, and knew an old woman who daily got coal from the boards or the old coffins which were dug up, and no Rhetorician who saw a tear could doubt the fact.

Mr. A. J. Bleecker spoke briefly on the necessity of both Boards carefully examined.

Mr. Irving said that the question was not who was buried there and who was not, and that if the Committee made any report in this matter they did so without looking at the document.

Mr. Frye called the gentleman to order, and said that if he repeated his contradiction again, he would be sorry.

Mr. Irwin resumed that as New-Yorker was in favor of this discussion, that its advocates were cold-hearted Down-Easters who had not any interest in the matter but dollars and cents, and who were backed by both Boards who would be willing to pass this as they pass many other bills for money.

Mr. Frye said: He would not hear those personalities, and said that the evidences in the hands of the Board would be produced at the next meeting. No further evidence being adduced, the Committee then adjourned.

SLAVERY CASE.

The United States vs. W. C. Valentine—Indictment for Fitting Out an African Slaver.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before Mr. Morton.

The investigation into the alleged connection of the firm of W. C. Valentine & Co. with the preparing for sea of the brig *Julia Moulton*, as a slaver, knowing her to be such, was commenced yesterday, before the United States Commissioner.

The District Attorney announced that Mr. Valentine was indicted under the acts of the 22d March, 1794, and of the 20th April, 1818. The separate section from the latter act may have interest for somebody or other who in these hard times is at a loss for a chance to make an honest penny:

"No citizen or other person shall, for himself or others, either as master, factor, or owner, build, fit, equip, load, or otherwise prepare, any vessel in any place within the United States, for the purpose of procuring any negro, mulatto, or person of color, from any foreign country, to be transported to any place whatsoever, to be held, sold, or otherwise disposed of as a slave, or to be held to service or labor; and such vessel so built, fitted out, equipped, laden, or otherwise prepared for such purpose, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and lading, shall be forfeited, one moiety to the United States, and the other to the use of the prosecutor. And such vessel may be seized, prosecuted, and condemned, in any Court of the United States having competent jurisdiction."

Mr. Whiting appeared for the defence.

The first witness called was Henry Will, late first mate of the *Julia Moulton*, and principal witness for the prosecution in the recent conviction for piracy of Capt. Smith, in the United States Circuit Court.

In reply to the District Attorney, the witness repeated in detail the statements given on his examination on the trial of Capt. Smith, and which have been already published *in extenso*.

We append all the new facts introduced in his testimony on the present occasion, and such of his statements as bear directly on the charge against Mr. Valentine.

Q.—Where did you first see Mr. De Vilais, the supercargo of the *Julia Moulton*? A.—I think it was in Mr. Valentine's office.

Q.—What became of him? A.—He died on the passage from the Coast of Africa to Cuba.

Q.—Of the 600 negroes *whom you took on board whilst at the African Coast, how many did you land at Cuba*? A.—*About five hundred.*

Q.—And the rest died on the passage? A.—Yes, about *one hundred and sixty* of them.

Q.—Do you know the accused Mr. Valentine? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—For about fourteen or fifteen months.

Q.—Where did you first get acquainted with Captain Smith of the *Julia Moulton*?

Mr. Whiting objected to the question as leading. Objection sustained.

Q.—Where does Mr. Valentine keep his office? A.—When I first became acquainted with him he had his office at No. 108 South-street, but last May he changed his place of business and has his office now at No. 155 in the same street.

Q.—What persons have you met at his office? A.—I have met there Capt. Smith, Mr. Figaniere, the Portuguese Consul, and I am not positive whether I have seen De Vilais there or not, but I think I have; I have seen also Don Castano and Capt. Jack Miller in that office.

Q.—Was Don Castano ever on board the *Julia Moulton*? A.—He joined us at Ambrizette, as a passenger, and sailed with us thence to Cuba.

Q.—De Vilais, *you say*, accompanied the vessel as supercargo? A.—Yes; and he died on the passage from Africa to Cuba.

Q.—After his death what situation did Don Castano fill? A.—He became slaving officer.

Q.—What is the peculiar duty of the slaving officer? *Mr. Whiting*.—This is all under our objection.

Mr. Morton.—So I understand.

Witness.—He acts as Doctor, under the Captain's orders, and manages the slaves.

Q.—Were you introduced to Capt. Smith? Yes; both by Mr. Valentine and a gentleman named Blanchard, who is a commission merchant at No. 154 South-street.

Q.—How long before you went to sea in the *Julia Moulton* did you see Capt. Smith?

Objected to.

Q.—When were you introduced to Capt. Smith? A.—In the month of January last.

Q.—Had you any conversation with Mr. Valentine or with Capt. Smith in Mr. Valentine's presence in relation to slaving voyages? A.—I had, Sir.

Q.—With one or both? A.—With both.

Q.—In what part of Mr. Valentine's office did these conversations take place? A.—Sometimes in the back office, sometimes in the front office, and sometimes in the private half the store, but seldom in the latter.

Q.—What were those conversations with Mr. Valentine about? A.—The first conversation I had with him in regard to this business was after I first got acquainted with him, and when he found out that I had been master of a vessel. He said to me he was very sorry he did not know of this a few days sooner, as he had sent a vessel to the coast of Africa, and had had considerable trouble in finding a master for her.

Q.—What else did he say? A.—He also stated to me that he was in the habit of sending a vessel out to the coast of Africa every month, and sometimes twice a month. In another conversation I had with him he (Mr. Valentine) offered to make me the master of a vessel going to the coast of Africa. I cannot say where that conversation occurred.

Q.—In what trade was that ship to be engaged? A.—He did not say in what trade at that time, but previous to that he told me that *he was agent for these vessels going over to take a cargo to the coast of Africa in the Slave-trade*.

Q.—Did he state for whom he was agent? A.—No, but he said that most of the parties that employed him to fit out their vessels.

Q.—Did he name any of those vessels which he was employed as agent to fit out for the Slave-trade? A.—He named the *Glamorgan*, and a schooner under the command of Capt. Jefferson, which was taken a month or two ago; he mentioned also the bark *Republic*, of which he said he was owner.

Q.—Did he say in what trade the *Republic* was engaged? A.—Yes, *in the Slave-trade*.

Q.—What did he say of the *Glamorgan*? A.—He said she had sailed from Baltimore, and put back here *in distress*; and that the captain who took her on from Baltimore to proceed to the coast of Africa, got afraid, and left her; he further told me that after undergoing the *necessary repairs, she had been again fitted out for the Slave-trade*.

Q.—Did he say what became of her? A.—No.

Q.—What further conversation had he with you? A.—*We had conversations almost every day about this slaving business*; on one occasion, on or about the time the *Julia Moulton* was bought, Mr. Valentine asked me if I had any objections to take *two or three of these vessels in my name for this Slave-trade*; and he offered me *twenty-five dollars for each vessel*. I should have take in my name; I declined, and then he told me that *there was no harm in it*; that he himself was aware of the bark *Republic*, and that he could go to the United States Hotel and any captain there with whom he was acquainted would do it for him with pleasure.

Q.—Anything else? A.—I suppose he dropped the conversation at that time.

Q.—Now come down to the time of the fitting out of the *Julia Moulton*; state the transactions you had with him then. A.—After deceiving me sometime by promises of giving me a vessel, he and Capt. Smith, one day at the office offered me the post of first mate on board the *Julia Moulton* on her voyage to the Coast of Africa. I declined to go, but after he had promised me a high rate of wages, and a large sum of money on the voyage home, I consented to ship as mate; he said he would give me two thousand dollars besides my salary, and that he said was what Capt. Jack Miller always paid in similar cases; he mentioned that after I went on board that day, which was either Tuesday or Wednesday, and received part of her cargo on the next Friday afternoon and Saturday morning.

Q.—Do you know any of Mr. Valentine's marks? A.—Yes, there is one of them named Tom.

Q.—When did you sail? A.—We cleared on Saturday afternoon and sailed on Sunday morning.

Q.—Did you go to Mr. Valentine's office from time to time before the vessel sailed? A.—Yes, almost every day and sometimes more; the Captain told me if I would say nothing to anyone the vessel, Mr. Valentine would pay for it.

Q.—What was your business at Mr. Valentine's office at those visits? A.—I went to inquire for Capt. Smith; I also reported the state of the vessel, and stated the progress of cargo I had received.

Q.—Did you ever receive any money from Mr. Valentine? A.—I went to Mr. Valentine's office; I went, and met Mr. Valentine and Capt. Smith there; I was told by Mr. Valentine that he wished me to carry him to drawing the shipping articles; I went to the shipping office of Dodge, Pierce & Co., and signed the shipping articles.

Q.—In what name did you sign them? A.—I was told by Mr. Valentine to sign them in any other name than my own; I signed the name "Rotter;" Mr. Valentine, however, was not there at the time I signed those articles; it was before I left his office he told me not to sign my own name; Captain Smith was with me; we went from the shipping office to the cooper's office, near West-street, where we had purchased some cheese; we went from that to a Custom-House broker, named Smith, and he accompanied us to Mr. Bunce' store, No. 158 West-street, where we met Mr. Valentine; I am not sure whether we went to the Custom-House Broker's before we went to Rupp's, or not; I think we did.

Q.—What was the cheese's name? A.—Bonte, he is a relation of the ship-broker of that name.

Q.—What then? A.—Mr. Valentine accompanied us to the Custom-House; that was after 3 o'clock in the afternoon; after I had signed the sh

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Policy of Prussia and its Consequences.

A few days since, in an article upon affairs in Germany, we expressed the opinion, that in consequence of the decidedly anti-Russian feeling of public opinion in Germany and Prussia, the Prussian Government would soon be forced to abandon its neutrality and step forth upon the side of the Western Powers. The news which we have received by the last two steamers places this hope somewhat in doubt. According to this, the King of Prussia, who has until now incessantly wavered, has not yet come to a decision. He accepted the proposal of Austria to place the armies of the German Confederation on a war footing, only upon the condition that they should be employed in the interior of Germany alone, by which means his position towards Russia will not be injured. Indeed since the acceptance of this decision in Frankfort, the exchange of dispatches between Berlin and St. Petersburg is more exceeding than ever, and FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. still, in the eleventh hour, disinclines to be guided by the public opinion of Germany and Europe. The consequence which the carrying out of such an opposition would have is extraordinary. In order to appreciate it, we must examine into Prussian policy for some five years past.

Of all the Governments which prostrated themselves before the Russian Autocrat after the suppression of the Revolution of 1848–49, none have by him been treated with such contempt and humiliation as the Prussian. In 1850 Russia demanded from Prussia an *unconditional surrender of all tendencies for union*, and threatened war in case of non-compliance, even expressing the intention, already *formed*, to annihilate the Prussian Monarchy. Not satisfied with this, it not only forced from Prussia submission, but also caused its Government to dishonor itself by compelling it to turn its arms against those very States which it had hitherto protected,—Schleswig-Holstein and Elective Hesse. Prussia had not been so humiliated since the battle of Jena. It is true that Austria and Bavaria also had a hand in this humiliation; but they alone could not have brought it about. Prussia's support was needed for this. Under these circumstances one would think that Prussia would seize the very first opportunity, which the Eastern disagreement afforded her, to revenge herself on Russia and to get free from this influence. Public opinion in Prussia has also spoken out precisely in this sense; nothing would be more popular in this kingdom than war with Russia. And this not only among the people and the party of Progress;—the anti-Russian principles have penetrated to the highest positions in society and in the Administration. It is known that the Prince of Prussia, the successor and brother of the King, has espoused an anti-Russian policy. But a very small party is on the side of Russia. This is the party of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, the organ of a middle-aged feudalism. This controls the movements of the King, and as the King has as yet always directed the foreign policy of Prussia, that policy has always been followed by her towards Russia which is in opposition to the national opinions, and which if it be maintained will necessarily lead the country to its ruin.

It is indeed difficult fully to understand why the King of Prussia clings so fast to Russia, and why he cannot decide in conjunction with Austria to dictate to the Czar the conditions of a peace. It is well known that FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. personally dislikes his brother-in-law the Czar, for the latter despises him as a weak man, and makes him feel this on all occasions without the slightest consideration. It is known, amongst other instances that at the time when the Imperial *Crown* was offered to the King of Prussia by the Parliament of Frankfort, he sent messenger after messenger to the Czar in order to ask his counsel in regard to the matter. He, however, honored him with no reply, but at last as FREDERICK WILLIAM ceased not to importune for an answer—cried in vexation, "The fool does not fancy, does he, that I am going to send him an answer to his absurdities?" From this mutual antipathy of the two gentlemen, a disagreement in regard to their policy might be inferred, particularly now that the King has perceived that the humiliation of Prussia in 1850 was intentional on the part of Russia. And yet it is not so, and if we seek an explanation, we find it only in the following psychological truth: It frequently happens that men of character feel the greatest hatred against the strong who exert a certain influence over them, and in spite of all the vexation which they feel in regard to this influence, they cannot escape from it because the courage and power to do so is wanting. It is well known that LOUIS XIII. of France hated his Minister RICHELIEU more than any one else in the world, and that during the latter's administration of eighteen years, he conspired frequently against and sought to overthrow him. He did not succeed, however, and the simple appearance of RICHELIEU before the King was sufficient to dissipate his intentions, and to draw tighter the chains with which he was bound to his Minister. The same relationship exists between the Emperor NICHOLAS and the King FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. The latter stands in excessive awe personally of his brother-in-law, and does not wish to have constantly recurring insults launched at him. He does not perceive in endeavoring to avoid these, that the Czar is not now in a position to injure Prussia, but that Prussia is much rather in a condition to deal out blows to Russia. If the Emperor were constantly in the King's neighborhood, there is no manner of doubt that a formal alliance would long since been formed between the two states. But as it is, the King is from time to time exposed to other influences, and this has caused the fact that he has not at all times been so decided in his pro-Russian policy as the *Kreuz Zeitung* and he himself have probably wished. For instance, Austria succeeded in persuading the King to join the alliance of April 20, whose real object was that both Powers should demand from Russia the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, and that they would support each other in case they should be attacked in consequence of the Eastern affairs.

This alliance of April 20, is to be regarded as a great triumph of Austrian over Prussian policy. But if Austria now hopes to be able to maintain a decided tone, and a warlike position towards Russia she deludes herself, for scarcely had Prussia entered into the alliance before she again altered her opinion, and began to coquet with Russia—the Czar had been again violent—and decidedly declined regarding the non-evacuation of the Principalities as a *casus belli*. This position of Prussia was, however, not entirely the result of the royal disposition at the moment, but jealousy of Austria likewise played a not insignificant part in it. The following calculations were perchance made: "Who would be gainer in a war of Germany and the great powers of Germany against Russia? Nobody but Austria. She would gain the Protectorate over the Danubian Principalities, and through that means, a generally increased influence in the East. The consequence of this would be an increase of the power of Austria and a consequent decline of Prussia. It is accordingly not in the interest of Prussia to support Austria's warlike tendencies against Russia. It is rather for her advantage that Austria *should not enrich herself with the Principalities*. Therefore we cannot support her, and cannot desire war with Russia or any humiliation of that state."

Thus reasoned the *Kreuz Zeitung* party, and the Russian diplomatists. The supposition, however, that Prussia would come off empty-handed, whilst Austria would receive the *Principalities, was unfounded*. On the contrary, far more was offered to Prussia than Austria had any prospect of receiving. Before Prussia formed the alliance with Austria, England offered her all that she wished to have, the provinces on the Baltic, Poland, Lithuania, in short, whatever she might ask for. Active negotiations in regard to this were entered into in London, with Chevalier BUNSEN, the Prussian ambassador. The reinstatement of Poland under a Prussian protectorship, or under a Prussian prince, was agreed to by England, if Prussia would but join the other great Powers and declare war against Russia. If Prussia accepted this proposal she would rise at once from the subordinate position to one *commanding respect*, and far from being overshadowed by Austria, would gain far more than this power. But in order to embrace such a policy, far more than a FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. is needed. Prussia declined all these proposals; BUNSEN, who had pledged himself in London too far, was summoned back, and gave in his resignation, whilst from this moment an inimical position was maintained by Prussia, and much intriguing took place, especially against Austria.

The position of Prussia has occasioned the loss of time in the Baltic, since nothing could there be undertaken. Without Prussia Sweden would not join the policy of the great Powers; and without Sweden nothing could be done against Russia, for without a land force, which Prussia or Sweden only could furnish, the operations of the allied fleets were without important results. Therefore it was that NAPIER accomplished so little.

But Prussia now approaches a second battle of Jena, a second peace of Tilsit, if nothing worse. She is now completely isolated, since the other States of Germany join Austria, and Russia cannot help her. *This conviction pervades* all the Prussian journals, with the exception, of course, of the Government organs. Indeed, as we hear from good authority and as will probably be proved within a few weeks by facts, the visit of Lord PALMERSTON at the French Court has no other object than consultation in regard to the measures to be taken against Prussia, and the eventual partition of this Power. Notwithstanding, however, that the approach of ruin is clearly perceived in Berlin, nothing is attempted in order to avert it. The only *person* in whose power anything lies, is the Prince of PRUSSIA, who, as heir to the throne, has a perfect right to demand from the King, in the interest of the country, a safer policy. But the Prince is a fanatical supporter of the Monarchical principle, and in order that this may remain intact, he prefers allowing the Prussian monarchy to go to ruin. He will accordingly do nothing. The people also, probably, nothing, for the Constitutionalists and Conservatives are also supporters of monarchical principle, and of course the Democratic party is not at all displeased with the idea of the downfall of the Prussian monarchy, which has of late been but a drag and hindrance to all national development.

☞ A Select Committee of the Board of Education has prepared a report, which we give in another column, in reply to a recent communication from the Commissioners of Finance. The Commissioners having objected to sundry items of expenditure included in the estimates of the Board for 1855, the Committee enter into explanations. It is claimed that the repairs and additions to the School-houses are rendered necessary by the growth of the City, and by the annual increase in the number of children attending the Public Schools. The reasons assigned in defence of the action of the Board are weighty and deserve attention.

A Costly Chart.

There is nothing like putting the best face upon a misfortune. It was said of TALLEYRAND, who had an imperturbable temper, that he might be undergoing a severe kicking without any one who looked into his face being able to judge from its appearance, that anything extraordinary was passing in the rear. So with the leading war-journals of England. In the Crimea, the British forces have not yet done anything very remarkable, and in the Baltic, the combined fleets of England and France have done next to nothing; but the London newspapers carry it off as unconcernedly as TALLEYRAND himself would have done, and no one who reads them *could gather from their columns* but that everything which has been done, or left undone, was precisely what was expected and desired. Our namesake, the London *Times*, gravely argues—like Philosopher Square—that everything is for the best. It is true, says this authority, that we have not got on in the Crimea quite as well as expectant millions in the British Islands have anticipated;—true, that the invasion of the Crimea (coupled with the manner in which, as yet, the Russians have baffled the Allies) has been "a leap in the dark;" true, that the Czar's soldiers possess patience and docility, and are such useful and unrepining instruments in the hands of their leaders that they cope, and successfully, too, with the forces under Lord RAGLAN and General CANROBERT;—true, that we have dearly purchased our knowledge of the resources of Russia;—true, that we find, when it comes to fighting, that the respect and adhesion which Great Britain used to command in the Courts of Prussia and Austria are at an end;—true, that *while France and England are combating* Russia, the rest of Europe "stand by with listless apathy"—true that "Europe stands by to view with listless curiosity the unequal combat,"—true that all these things have occurred; but an important aim has been accomplished, a two-fold result has been achieved. England has only been taking lessons in war, and her "*troops*, if reduced in number, are thoroughly winnowed from all that is weak and ineffectual among them."

We must say that, if such be the opinion of the English people, they are particularly happy in the art of being pleased with very little.

But one other thing, for which abundant *thanks are due, it seems is* omitted in the *Times'* recapitulation. Another London journal, equally satisfied with the no progress *of her Britannic Majesty's* attacks upon Russia, gravely declares when announcing the immediate return of the fleet from the Baltic, that SIR CHARLES NAPIER must not be considered as having failed in the *object of his* expedition. True it is that NAPIER, (though he made his *sailors* sharpen their cutlasses, preparatory to their taking *that* supper at St. Petersburg,) did no more than bombard Bomarsund, which Russia has quietly reoccupied since; but then, quoth Solon, of the London Press, he has—*made a very good chart of the Baltic Sea!*

Great Britain and France united to send out the greatest naval expedition that ever floated upon the ocean. Their object was to curb the power of Russia. Their aim was to bombard Cronstadt, batter its fortifications to ruins, and then push *on for St.* Petersburg, the Capital of the Muscovite Empire, the seat of Government, the residence of the Czar and his family. They did no such thing. They captured a few miserable coasters laden with grain. They assailed the Aland Isles, and brought 12,000 men-at-arms against the 2,000 men who occupied and defended Bomarsund. They were absent for six months, at a cost of several millions sterling. But against all these short-comings, John Bull may raise his hands and eyes to heaven and say—"Thank God, Old Charley has brought home a chart of the Baltic!"

The marine service, at home and abroad, may rejoice over this valuable acquisition. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, first Lord of the English Admiralty, may estimate it highly. But to pay some $90,000,000 *for* a chart of the Baltic is *rather* costly, and we suspect that when John Bull is desired to "walk *forward* and settle with the captain" for this same chart, he also will think it a remarkably costly sheet of hydrography.

Grateful Enterprises.

The Connecticut papers speak in glowing terms of the enterprise of Hartford. One of its latest excellencies is the erection of a "*House for Widows*," the work of GEORGE BEACH, Esq. It contains twelve distinct tenements, each having a living-room, bed-room, pantry, closets, water fixtures, wood and coal-room, and in the basement a large room for common occupation as a washing-ground. Another thing that these Yankees are justly proud of, is the organization of a Public Improvement Society, with the design of cultivating the public taste especially in relation to public buildings, parks and ornaments of the city. Discussions are to be held and lectures given on such topics as architecture, tree-planting along the streets, parks, city plans and the like. Such a society in living operation in this city during the past score of years would have saved men of taste infinite mortification and the pockets of the people many heavy taxes for "ornaments" that fail to please any cultivated eye or mind. It would have made something else than gigantic packing boxes of many of our most costly public buildings, and placed ornaments in the metropolis where now stand ridiculously pretentious architectural abortions.

Out in the country, too,—in every thriving village large enough for two or three church spires to ascend from, it would be well to institute such societies. And now is the time for it, as the Winter closes in upon us and the long evenings offer new facilities for improvement in social and intellectual matters, and in matters of taste. Such an association would project a plan *for* setting out trees along the highway—a thing to be done at no expense except of the time of a Saturday afternoon or two,—for improving the public grounds of the village, for straightening up the sagging tombstones, for painting the old church, *for* cutting away unsightly hills in the highway, removing nuisances of many years' standing, replacing dead trees with living ones, coaxing brooks within greener, pleasanter banks, making the school house attractive, the yard about it a garden, and its play-ground a model. We hope to hear much news of such things *from* the "rural districts" during the year. Whoever is patriotic, should "go in" for it. "*If you would make your country loved, make it lovely.*"

Honor.

Some men think it an honor to be D. D.-ed. Some think it honorable to be kicked by a King, or despised by a rich man like Mr. PEABODY of London. Some think it an honor to be in Congress. Some hold it honorable to know nothing. Some think it an honor to be puffed in a paper that sells its editorial columns for so much a line. Some esteem it honorable to be toasted by hiccuping drunkards. But Rev. THEODORE PARKER, who has been flattered with abundance of extravagant abuse before now, reckons it his chief honor to have been arraigned in the United States Court as implicated in the "Burns riot" at Boston last May. So at least he said in his late Thanksgiving Sermon. Happy state of affairs!—when Government prosecutes offenders for the love of it, and the prosecuted cheer on the officers,—cherish their bonds as honorable, and, like Oliver, ask for "more."

☞ The new Professor of Chemistry in Columbia College, Mr. MCCULLOCH, was duly inaugurated yesterday. So ends the trouble that has afflicted the College, so far as this vexed question was concerned.

Musical.

The New-York Harmonic Society repeated their excellent performance of HAYDN'S "Seasons" on Thanksgiving night. The attendance was exceedingly good, and the entertainment passed off with *éclat*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sudden indisposition of Signor BADIALI again led to a postponement of an announced opera. Instead of the "Favorita," we had the "Sonnambula," last night. These indispositions, however sudden and however severe, inflict a great pecuniary loss on the management. With two baritones in the company, (as at present,) disappointment might be prevented. *Signor BADIALI is undoubtedly a great acquisition*, but scarcely a necessity of any opera.

The "Sonnambula" was rendered with immense spirit by all the *artistes*, and went off better than on any previous occasion. GRISI, who never flags, was perfectly delicious, and MARIO imparted much sentiment and fire to his *Elvino*. The magnificent finale to the second act produced a *furore*; the leading *artistes* were called for, and a good amount of genuine enthusiasm *was indulged in*.

"La Favorita" will be produced on Monday.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—It is announced that Miss JESSIE MCLEAN will make her *début* on the occasion of her mother's benefit, at the Metropolitan Theatre to-night. From the representations of friends who have been present at her rehearsals, we are induced to believe that the first appearance of this young American will be a brilliant triumph. Nature has endowed her with a voice of great sweetness, flexibility and power, which, combined with a thorough education, a warm appreciation of dramatic poetry, and an ardent love *for the profession she has chosen*, promise eventually to give her an elevated rank among dramatic *artistes*—*though she may not on her début* be able sufficiently to overcome the embarrassment of a *first appearance, to fully equal the expectations of* her friends.

POLITICAL.

Board of County Canvassers.

FIFTEENTH DAY'S SESSION.

The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday. The PRESIDENT said that the Supervisor of the Twenty-second Ward (DRAKE) was instructed to take his returns back for correction, if the Inspectors should find they had committed any errors in them. The error appeared to be in recording 85 votes for "*Washington* G. Hunt," when the presumption was that they were intended for Wilson G. Hunt.

Supervisor DRAKE, contending that if the Board could pass over to Horatio Seymour, 282 votes which *were returned "Ira'ed Seymore," they should not* object to pass to Joseph E. Ebling, votes returned in the name of "J. E. Ebling," or to Wilson G. Hunt, votes returned in the name of "Washington G. Hunt."

The affidavit presented by the Supervisor from the Twenty-second Ward was read, and it was found to contain a statement that on the *vote* was the name of "Washington Hunt," the supposition being that it was intended to write "return" instead of the word "vote."

The final canvass was proceeded with for some time, and afterward

Supervisor DRAKE offered a resolution giving the votes returned for "J. E. Ebling" to Joseph E. Ebling, when the discussion was renewed with great spirit.

Supervisor HOWARD contended that the Supervisor from the Twenty-second Ward should be required to produce proper affidavits, as other canvassers were, and as he had been the Inspector of the Sixth Ward, some debate arose as to the order of the discussion, and some personal remarks were introduced, but finally the motion of Supervisor DRAKE prevailed, and the votes were given to Joseph E. Ebling.

This motion was adopted, and at ten minutes to 2 o'clock the Board adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

[The final result will be declared to-day, provided Supervisors TROWBRIDGE and DRAKE attend and complete their returns.]

From the footing up of the County Clerk, who has throughout the canvass shown great courtesy to the reporters, and afforded them every possible facility, we find that the official vote for Governor will stand as follows:

HORATIO SEYMOUR	26,780
MYRON H. CLARK	12,223

☞ THURLOW WEED, the editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, in the midst of all the dirty turmoil of politics, has found leisure to enter largely into the cultivation of babies. He is now the father of 17 children—his valuable helpmate having presented him with one every eleven months since their marriage.—*Roc. Free Press.*

Where this ridiculous paragraph originated we do not know, but we meet it everywhere in our exchanges. Mr. WEED is the father of three daughters,—just three and no more: his only son died some three years since.

Report of Select Committee of the Board of Education.

The following report in relation to the City Schools, signed by ERASTUS C. BENEDICT and others, is in reply to the communication from the Board of Finance Commissioners, and was presented at the last meeting of the Board of Education:

To the Board of Education:

The Special Committee to which was referred the annual estimate of this Board, returned with objections of the Commissioners named in the 18th section of the act "further to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April 12, 1853, and the said objections, respectfully

REPORT

That they have considered the said objections and the documents of which they form a part, and the said estimate, with that care and respect which the importance of the subject demands.

This being the first instance in which said Commissioners have been called upon to exercise their functions, it is proper to say that this Committee consider it a salutary provision of law that the annual estimate of this Board should be submitted to a Board of Commissioners, so elevated in position, and so responsible in personal and official character; but the supervision of such a Board of Finance Commissioners must be highly beneficial as a measure of prevention and reconsideration, and a check upon hasty and inconsiderate action. But the duties of those Commissioners, in connection with the public service, are so various and so important, and at the same time so different from the duties of this Board, that it is not to be expected that the educational liabilities and wants of the City, *or the expenses which are necessary to strengthen and* perpetuate our principles of equality and justice, that school system which is so great an honor and advantage to this City, can be as familiar to them as to this Board, which is specially, and under the strongest sanctions of duty, charged with administering the system for the common benefit; which may account for the singularly mistaken representation in the report of the Commissioners, that the estimates of this Board have risen in one year 92 per cent., which is entirely without foundation.

The Commissioners, as the financial guardians of the City, in their report of their objections to the estimate, informed this Board that beside said estimate they had also taken into consideration the application of this Board to the Common Council for the "*sum of* $196,000 *to make up a deficiency in the expenditures of* 1854," and "*consider the two statements,*" (viz: the estimate for 1855 and the statement of deficiency for 1854) "*as making up the appropriation, which by the charter they were required to take into consideration.*" And this Committee are gratified to see that "*the Board of Commissioners do not interpose any objections to the various items composing such sum of* $196,000 *which was appropriated by the present Board after the Common Council and the Legislature had acted on the estimate made for the year* 1854," and declare "*such deficiency for* 1854, *being for liabilities incurred, must be paid as soon as the forms of law will enable the agents of the City Government to obtain the money,*" and this Board will be happy to know that there can now be but a few days' more delay before our large and meritorious body of teachers can receive these arrears of salary which are at this season of the year so necessary to them, and which now depend for payment only upon the action of the Common Council and the Comptroller. It is also a source of undisguised satisfaction to the Committee that the Board of Commissioners find nothing to object to in the estimate for the year 1855, so far as most of the items of expenditure are concerned, and confine their objections to the items *alone which are based upon the necessity of providing* accommodations for the increasing population of the City, and they seem to object to them, not on any allegation of their being unnecessary, unwise or extravagant, but rather on the grounds of a regret that they should be necessary the next year, with a desire that their weight should be added to the burden of the following year.

The following are the items objected to:

1. The sum required for two sites for school-houses	$31,000
2. The item for two school-houses—one in the Fifteenth Ward and the other in the Twenty-second Ward, amounting to	60,000
3. The item of $35,000 for a school-house in the Eighth Ward	35,000
4. The item of $20,000 for extending Primary schools	20,000
5. The item of $60,000 for furnishing the above houses	60,000
6. The item of $42,000 for rebuilding house in Houston-street	42,000
7. The item of $10,000 for putting on an additional story on School-house No. 7, in the Tenth Ward	10,000
8. The item of $14,000, for adding wings to houses in the Seventh Ward	14,000
Total	$272,000

The Board will perceive that the Finance Commissioners propose to strike out of the estimate every dollar which it is proposed to devote to supplying increased *school accommodations for this rapidly extending City*, and they object to nothing else.

The objections cover the purchase of a site in the Eighth Ward, and the erection and furnishing a house thereon—and one in some other portion of the City—the erection and furnishing of buildings on the sites already purchased and paid for; one in the Fifteenth Ward and one in the Twenty-second Ward. The re-*building the school-house in Houston-street*, in the Seventeenth Ward—one of the most populous portions of the City; *putting an additional story on the house* in Chrystie-street, in the Tenth Ward, and wings on two houses in the Seventh Ward. It is not to be presumed that the Finance Commissioners have any objections to the Wards in which these improvements are to be made, nor to the economy of the proposed expenditure, for the scale or rate of expenditure does not exceed the other portions of the estimate, and in the application for a supply for the deficiency to which they interpose no objection. Indeed, the Committee cannot help thinking that if the Commissioners had examined on its merits, the subject of each item objected to, they would have come to the same conclusion as this Board has arrived at, and would have withheld their objections.

This Committee suppose that the only reason for objecting, is that assigned by the Commissioners, (if reason it may be called,) that so much of the burden of 1855 may be thrown forward upon 1856. Although the Finance Commissioners cannot desire to destroy the School system, the effect of the *objections if allowed to prevail, is* quite obvious. If the wants of the next year in this respect are not supplied, it will be much easier to refuse those of the year after, when they shall be more than doubled, and so on forever, and when by refusing to supply these wants, the school system shall be inadequate, unequal and unjust, those who desire to overthrow the system or to sweep it into the corrupted currents of partizan patronage, will find an easy victory.

In the present growth of this City, there are added to the number of children more than eight thousand every year of the proper age to attend school. A constant increase was foreseen and provided for by the framers of the school law, which provides:

"SECTION 3. *It shall be the duty of the Board of Education to report to the Board of Supervisors an estimate of the amount* . . . *which will be required during the year* . . . *for purchasing leasing and procuring sites, for erecting buildings, and for furnishing, fitting up, altering, enlarging and repairing the buildings under their charge, &c.*"

The law, it will be perceived, requires the present Board to report an estimate of what, in their opinion, their successors,—the Board for the next year,—will require, beyond the amount already provided by law.

The Board does not desire, and cannot consent to *neglect or violate the high trust committed to its care*, nor refuse to perform what a statute of the State declares specifically and peremptorily to be its duty. It was thus compelled to insert in its estimate the items objected to by the Commissioners.

If the School system is to be maintained, it must be equal and just, and deservedly acceptable to all classes of the citizens.

School-houses must be sufficient and comfortable, and convenient for the purposes of instruction according to the modes considered as most efficient and economical in the judgment of the Board of Education, and extended as the City increases.

The present School system began in 1842, and the Board of Education, from year to year, has deemed it wiser to come up to the complete supply of the educational wants of the City, by constantly but gradually increasing extension of the School buildings, till each part of the City might, as far as practicable, enjoy the advantages of the system—as well the older portions as those newer parts that are stretching out so rapidly into the suburbs. But the point of adequate supply has not yet been reached.

The late Public School Society had in charge and owned about half the school property, but for many *years had felt compelled to devote their funds to maintaining* their schools, and to leave their school-houses without those repairs, alterations and extensions which they needed, and for want of which some of them had gone to decay. During the last year that Society transferred its property to the City, and *its Schools to* this Board, whereby all the labors and responsibilities of this Board were more than doubled, and an immense mass of ill-conditioned property was placed under its care.

By the multiplication of tenant houses, the number of children in the compact parts of the City is vastly increased, and by our continued prosperity the compact part of the City is extending out into the fields as if by magic. All these neighborhoods have an equal right to the proper provision for the education of their children.

This Board has found that in some instances school accommodations may be greatly increased by making repairs and adding a story or wings to a comparatively small building; and in some instances by substituting a large and commodious building for a dilapidated, inconvenient and small edifice, on a site purchased while it was situated in the sparsely settled suburbs; and in some instances the purchase of a new site and the erection of a new building. But in all these cases the Board exercises no originating power. The applications must always come from and be sustained by the local officers, and the purchases and contracts be made by them. Such applications are constantly coming before the Board and cannot fail to come up in every year, and the experience of the past compels this Board to foresee them and put them in their estimate, for in most cases the Board would be false to its trust if it did not grant them.

And such, as before remarked, are the items objected to by the Finance Commissioners, and the same law which compelled the Board to insert them in their estimate compels them to retain them till satisfactory reasons authorize their exclusion from the estimate.

The Committee, notwithstanding they see without the reasons which influenced the Finance Commissioners in selecting for objection the particular items in question, are not without hope that the price of labor and materials during the next year may be lower than has been anticipated, and that a slightly diminished amount may be adequate to meet the applications which the Board will feel compelled to grant, and therefore recommend that the Board of Education reduce the amount objected to by the Commissioners by the deduction of $30,000, according to the following preamble and resolution.

E. C. BENEDICT,
NELSON J. WATERBURY,
J. T. ADAMS,
C. E. SMITH,
JAMES F. DE PEYSTER,
ISAAC PHILLIPS,
THOS. B. STILLMAN,
} Select Com.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, 1854.

Whereas, The estimate of the appropriations required by the Board of Education for the year 1855, required by law to be submitted to the Commissioners named in the 18th section of the act "Further to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April 12, 1853, has been duly submitted to said Commissioners, and they have disapproved the same and returned it with their objections to certain items, to the Board of Education; and

Whereas, The said objections having been fully considered, and the said estimate reconsidered by the Board of Education—therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Education adhere to their said original estimate submitted to said Commissioners, except the items extending Primary Schools, being $20,000, and that for putting an additional story on school house No. 7, being $10,000, as to which the objections of the Board of Commissioners prevail, and the same are stricken out.

BUSINESS NOTICES

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's Fall Fashions for Hats and Caps now ready. A beautiful article. The special attention of ladies is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.
J. W. KELLOGG, No. 129 Canal-st.

FURS! FURS!—LADIES' FURS OF EXTRA QUALITIES, and of our manufacture only consisting of Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Collars, in all the known varieties and fashions of the same. LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

INNOCENT BUT POTENT—BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—The never failing remedy, whose fame for purifying the blood, is now extended to every part of the civilized world, and should be in the possession of every one who values health. One or two doses in the commencement, how many days or weeks of sickness may they not prevent! Four pills in the beginning, is more efficacious than forty doses when the disease is established.

Man will be born to days of bliss, compared to what has hitherto been his lot, weighed down as he has been by disease, infirmities and sufferings, which no earthly power knew how to alleviate, until BRANDRETH'S PILLS were presented to the world. The weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverance, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever introduced for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the Principal Office, Brandreth Building. Entrance No. 43 Canal-st.

R. R. R.—No. 7.

EXPRESSIONS OF GRATITUDE FROM THE CURED.—Edward A. Knap, of [illegible], La., says: "I was recently afflicted with a violent pain in my hip, which in a short time extended the whole length of my leg. The pain was most excruciating for several days, until I procured a *bottle of Radway's Ready Relief. The very moment that it was applied the pain ceased. I shall not* be without it hereafter. Please send me Radway's Family Friend every month."

Each of the R. R. R. Remedies perform their office quick, the moment they are taken. They exercise a healthful influence. If any wretched victim of Scrofula, Tetter, Syphilis, Gleet, Unhealthy Drains, Nocturnal [illegible], Night Sweats, frightful Sores and Swelling, Bad Legs, &c. will give the Renovating Resolvent a trial, a change for the better will be guaranteed to take place in forty-eight hours in your diseased body.

Persons whose systems are out of order, Bowels costive, Liver torpid or Kidneys diseased, one or two of Radway's Regulators will in six hours free you from much suffering. Radway's Regulators will not only free the body from disease, but will protect you against disease. RADWAY & Co. Proprietors of Radway's Ready Relief and Renovating Resolvent. Office No. 162 Fulton-st., [illegible] New-York.

A NEW AND ORIGINAL DRESS HAT.—GENIN has just introduced a splendid Winter dress Hat, unique in shape and singularly graceful and becoming, to which he wishes to invite especial attention. The rim of the crown, which in the ordinary hat is a sharp edge, is slightly rounded in the new style, thus doing away with the hard upper line of the "cylinder," to which so much objection has been made by persons of artistic taste. The effect is strikingly pleasing, and it is admitted by all who have seen the new model that it is a meritorious innovation on the "angular principle" which has heretofore been so pertinaciously adhered to.

In point of finish and as regards its general shape, proportions, material and appointments, the HAT FOR THE HOLIDAYS has no rival among the Winter styles now before the people. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

"A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE IS A DANGEROUS THING."—This saying has but a partial application. A very little knowledge of the physiology of the hair teaches that want of care deprives many of that most becoming ornament to the person. Those who would desire to preserve their heads from baldness, cure thinness on the scalp, prevent discoloration, and secure a glossiness and a softness of texture, should use BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID. Sold by the inventor, WILLIAM BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; in New-York, by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 100 Fulton-st.; Charles Ring & Co., Rushton, Clark & Co., Broadway; Clickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; and by chemists and perfumers throughout the world.

McLAUGHLIN, OF No. [illegible] GREENWICH-STREET, corner of Chambers, seems to be a great favorite with the people, if we are to judge from the immense number who visited his store yesterday. But we rather think it is the endless variety of excellent Winter Undergarments, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, excellent-fitting Shirts, and his motto of One Price, which proves the greatest attraction. All who have not yet fitted out for the inclement season, should go to McLAUGHLIN'S, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers, New-York.

SATURDAY EVENING AT PERHAM'S, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—The inimitable troupe of this splendid establishment give an entertainment this evening that will long be remembered by those who may be present. Prominent amongst the attractions is the Bedford [illegible] and accompaniments, for the 25th time. Also, a Hungarian Burlesque, and the Plantation Festival, which has been performed by them for five successive weeks with immense success. The Dollar Gift Tickets for the admission of four persons may be had at the office.

A FAMOUS MAN IS KNOX.—WE WOULD LIKE to write his biography, for we think it would sell equal to that of Barnum, for if the latter is the "Napoleon of Showmen," KNOX is the "Napoleon of Hatters." For he can make light, genteel, agreeable and fine hats, such as are usually sold for $5, and sell them for $4. Keeps two stores going—No. 128 Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway. Keeps a dozen salesmen busy, and has time to show the ladies his superb stock of furs, that he sells cheaper than any other dealer in the City.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction, at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains, full 50 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the city, all of which must be sold cheap.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The Fur Department in this establishment is now replete to a point. To enumerate the styles, qualities and description of the goods, as well as the extremely low prices, would be sufficient to occupy a column of a newspaper, and consequently too lengthy to notice in an advertisement; therefore an early visit is respectfully solicited from intending purchasers. GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS AT GENIN'S, No. 214 BROADWAY.—The Fur season having opened, the attention of ladies is invited to the large and comprehensive assortment of Muffs, Victorines, Cloaks, Cuffs, Gloves, &c., including every species of Fur, rare or common, and all made up in the best styles announced in Paris for the coming Winter. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SABLE FURS LESS THAN COST.—THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased at an assignee's sale an extensive assortment of Hudson Bay Sable Furs at a considerable reduction on the original cost, enables him to afford the ladies a very desirable luxury at an extraordinary small expense. JOHN N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE SUDDEN AND LARGE REDUCTION OF prices at ROGERS & Co.'s Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., is the result of a determination to sweep off the existing stock, and make room for the new assortments. Every article has been put down to cost. Such a chance for bargains in Fashionable Clothing should not be neglected.

HOWE'S COUGH CANDY IS THE GREAT REGULATOR OF HOARSENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS.—It relieves in a few minutes the worst Coughs, and being a vegetable preparation, persons of all ages may use it with the most pleasing results. Principal depot No. [illegible] Broadway. Sold everywhere.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—Purchasers of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps are hereby notified that a new Tariff of prices have been made out, which can be had, on application, at the office of the Subscriber, No. 22 Beaver-st.
UDOLPHO WOLFE.

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN CELEBRATED Pianos and Melodeons, to be selected from the largest assortment in the United States. Each instrument guaranteed. Second-hand Pianos at extremely low prices. Pianos to rent. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS—JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION 3 cases of plaid and striped silks, which we sell at the very low prices of 4s and 5s. per yard. Also, black and colored silks, of every style, equally cheap.
E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS—WE WILL OFFER THIS morning a large stock of rich Cashmere long and square shawls. Also, long and square Scotch and Bay State shawls, all of which we will offer at great bargains.
E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

MERINOS, MERINOS—JUST RECEIVED, FINE French Merinos, all colors, which we will offer this morning, at 7s. and 8s., worth 10s. and 12s. Also, 3 cases of rich plaid cashmeres from 2s. to 3s. per yard.
E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A SPECIAL Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The Catalogue will also contain 100 Panama Railroad Bonds. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column.

BUY YOUR HATS AT THE NEW HAT COMPANY, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st., where you get single hats at wholesale price. Three dollars gets you a beautiful four dollar hat. Go and see.

Calderon de la Barca.
From the Washington Star.

We are pained to learn from a source in which we place every confidence, that though the web [illegible] the residence of this gentleman, (who was so greatly esteemed and beloved when in Washington,) during the late revolutionary course in Madrid, the forcible change of the Spanish Government drove him forth from Spain, practically an exile. Very recently he was in Paris with his family, and was in exceedingly straightened circumstances, having been deprived by the chances of the revolution of nearly all his available means. This news will cast a gloom over many a domestic circle in this city, which, in times past, has been cheered and graced by familiar association with M. CALDERON and his accomplished wife.

☞ Extract from a letter to a merchant of Portland city:

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 22.

"You need not look for supplies of molasses from here before the middle or end of next month, and then only at high prices, owing to the many distilleries put up here lately. A lot of fifty hogsheads new (first arrival) was bought at four reals, by a distiller.

The importation of spirits into France, duty free, has caused the erection of new distilleries, which will consume a great deal of molasses, and we fear high prices will rule here.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Ladies' Fair Grace Free Church.—Several ladies of Williamsburg, deeply interested in securing the erection of an Episcopal Mission Church, for the accommodation of a poor and neglected population in the Third Ward of their growing City, propose holding a fair in Christmas week to aid this noble enterprise. Donations in work from ladies or of books, toys and fancy articles, from any source are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to Rev. ALVAH GUION, No. 240 South 1st-st., Williamsburg; to [illegible] STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 137 Broadway; to W. H. SEYMOUR & CO. [illegible], New-York, and to ROBT. PUTNEY, No. 147 Fulton-st., or A. D. F. [illegible] Brooklyn.

☞ J. S. Orr—Nicknamed the "Angel Gabriel," previous to his departure from America intends to deliver an Address in the Broadway Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Freedom to Labor, be it Black or White, from all Physical, Mental and Spiritual Despotisms.* And then to make known the facts regarding the late high-handed outrage upon his liberty by the officials in the cities of Worcester, Charlestown, Newburyport, Philadelphia and Washington. Tickets 12½ cents. Can be obtained of Messrs. R. WALKER & SONS, No. 121 Fulton-st.; WM. WASHE, No. 83 Thompson-st., and at the door on the evening of Lecture.

☞ The Eighth of a Series of Familiar Lectures to the Young.—On the origin, authority and history of the Bible, will be delivered next SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*The Veracity of the Writers and the Truth of what they wrote.* Commencing at 7 o'clock, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge-sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. F. HATFIELD, D. D.

☞ Ernestine L. Rose will lecture on *The Education of Woman Compared with that of Man*, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, in the Odeon, Williamsburg, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 10 cents. And in Brooklyn on the same subject, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, in the Brooklyn Institute at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

☞ Trinity M. E. Church.—The Pastor, Rev. E. [illegible], will preach in the [illegible] Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. [illegible]

☞ Lebanon Church, corner of Leight and Varick-sts.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT. Subject—*A Plea for the Poor.* Also in the evening at 7 o'clock, to Young Men. [illegible]

☞ Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—The next and last lecture of the First Course will be given at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-st., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, of Boston. Subject—[illegible]. Tickets at the door, 25 cents.

☞ Universalist Church, Orchard-st., near Broome-st.—Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., Pastor. Services EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ o'clock in the evening. The subject for to-morrow evening's lecture—*The Relation and Necessity of Faith to Salvation.*

☞ Rev. Dr. Haight, Prof. in the General Theological Seminary, will preach the second of *A Course of Sermons to the Young*, in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 3. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Samuel Sheffield Snow—Minister of the Judgment, will proclaim the Word of Prophecy TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Evening subject—*The Approaching Fate of Napoleon.* Dan. 8: 44.

☞ Hoboken.—The Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church in Hoboken will visit their Pastor, Rev. J. P. STRYKER, at his residence No. 11 Union-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Advent Services.—There will be a course of services during Advent in the Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENINGS at 7½ P. M. Sermons will be preached by several Clergy of the City, on "The Four Last Things."

☞ Westminster Church—22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Rev. Dr. THOMSON will preach in this Church TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. In the morning at the usual hour.

☞ Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church—[illegible] corner of 21st-st.—Eighth Discourse by Rev. Dr. HICKOK, of Union College, on SABBATH EVENING, 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Advent Mission Church, Forsyth-st., between Walker and Hester sts. Elder D. J. ROBBINS will preach three times in this Church on SUNDAY next, at the usual hours.

☞ Rev. T. L. Cuyler will deliver the 12th discourse before the YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., near the 6th-av., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. W. H. Milburn, Chaplain to Congress, will preach in the [illegible] M. E. Church, near Bleecker-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Abel Stevens, D. D., will preach in behalf of the Tract Cause, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church TO-MORROW MORNING, Dec. 3, at 10½ o'clock. [illegible]

☞ Rev. Henry M. Scott, of Lawrence, Mass., will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address S. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ [illegible] Life and Vigor Renewed.—Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will relieve with wonderful rapidity every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus. Restores the appetite, renews the strength, [illegible] the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, revives the mental energies, [illegible] despondency, imparts to the attenuated frame a [illegible] appearance, allays irritation, calms the [illegible], builds up the shattered constitution, [illegible] by the feeblest mother, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of [illegible].

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgence, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality [illegible]. The [illegible] to labor of any kind, is quickly [illegible], and subjected to inconvenience therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and distributive organs.

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons.

In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's facsimile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass:

"DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL, C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y."

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles.

Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Scientific Lectures before the Mercantile Library Association.—*The Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Association* have arranged a Course of eight Lectures upon scientific subjects, to be delivered in the new Lecture Room of the Association, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

The following named gentlemen have accepted invitations, and will Lecture upon subjects peculiarly adapted to awaken interest and impart information. The Lectures will be delivered in the following order:

Dec. 5 and 7.—Prof. A. GUYOT, of Harvard University. Subject—*The Formation of the Glaciers, and the Phenomena of the Alps.*

Dec. 12 and 14.—Prof. JOHN TORREY, of New-York. Subject—*The Phenomena of Combustion.*

Dec. 19 and 21.—Prof. HENRY D. ROGERS, of Boston. Subject—Geology.

Dec. 26 and 28.—Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER, College of New-Jersey. Subject—Astronomy.

Tickets to the Course, $1 50. Gentleman and Lady, $2. Members, $1. Gentleman and Lady, $1 50. Single Lectures, 25 cts. Gentleman and Lady, 37 cts. Members, [illegible]. Schools and parties purchasing more than 10 Tickets, will be admitted upon the same terms as Members.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, FRANK W. BALLARD, JOHN CUMBAR, } Lecture Committee.

Stockholders of the Clinton Hall Association are entitled to tickets on equal terms with Members of the Mercantile Library Association.

☞ A Whisper to the Ladies.
Are your cheeks with pimples marred?
Is your brow, with freckles starred?
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] we would gently hint,
[illegible]
[illegible] Balm of Thousand Flowers.
[illegible] by Fetridge & Co., Boston; [illegible]

☞ Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—Lecture this winter will be delivered by Professor BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, of Yale College, on the Religious Bearings of Geology, as follows:

THURSDAY, Dec. 7—*Principles of Inorganic Geology bearing upon Religion.*

THURSDAY, Dec. 14—*Principles of Organic Geology bearing upon Religion.*

THURSDAY Dec. 21—*Illustrations of Natural Religion from Geology.*

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27—*Illustrations of Revealed Religion from Geology.*

The first two Lectures are [illegible] just a brief elucidation of the principles of Geology, illustrated by the use of appropriate drawings.

Tickets for the course, admitting a gentleman and lady, $1 50; Member's ticket, $1. Single admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained at the Free Reading Room of the Association, corner of Jerolemon and Court sts., or of the Managers. WM. SACKUS, Chm. Lecture Committee.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The first of a course of Ten Lectures before this Association will be delivered by Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D., in the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock. Subsequent lectures of the course will be delivered by JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, Dec. 8. Subject—*The Beautiful in Nature and Art.*

Dec. 15, Right Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont. Subject—*The True Administration of the Law in the Naturalization of Foreigners.* Hon. G. P. MARSH, late U. S. Minister to Turkey—2 lectures on Turkey. Rev. N. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, N. J.; Rev. Dr. ADAMS, J. S. SPALDING, of this City, and others.

Tickets for the Course, $2; single admission, 25 cents. To be had at the door on the evenings of the Lectures; also, of B. F. MANIERRE, Treasurer, No. 218 Broadway, and of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Bookstore, Broadway, corner Amity-st.

BENJAMIN LORD, Chairman of Committee.

☞ Western Farm League.—Organized to encourage and facilitate emigration to the West, and through the agency of a well ordered combination, secure advantages which can only be obtained by associated effort. The Free State of Iowa, is proverbial for possessing all the elements necessary to insure success and renewed industry. The feasibility and success of the enterprise is fully established, and persons wishing to share in the benefits, should make immediate application for membership. A public meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at Union Building, No. 183 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock. It is important that every member should be present at this meeting as the election of a Locating Committee and other important business will be transacted. Persons wishing to become members will have an opportunity of doing so at this meeting or by application to the Corresponding Secretary, MARK A. WILKES, No. 313 Broadway, where every information may be obtained.

THOS. W. FIELD, President.

☞ Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, canker, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ Independent Battalion Dryden Grenadiers.—HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMORY, No. 600 Broadway, Dec. 1, 1854.—The officers and members of this Battalion are notified to meet at the Armory on SATURDAY, 2d inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., for street drill (without postponement). It is important that all members of the organization are prompt in their attendance. By Order,

GEORGE B. HALL, Major Commanding.
JAS. B. HETHERINGTON, Adjutant.

☞ Womens' Prison Association of New-York—Will hold their first public meeting at the Hope Chapel Lecture room, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Such persons as feel an interest in the reform of the discharged convict, are most earnestly invited to attend. Hon. JOHN P. HALE, Rev. T. L. CUYLER and Rev. J. MACAULEY will address the meeting. By order.

A. CURTIS, Chairman of Committee.

☞ New-York Typographical Union.—The Annual Election of Officers of the above Society for the ensuing year, will take place THIS EVENING, at No. 183 Bowery. A full attendance of Members is particularly requested.

THOS. J. WALSH, President.
ROBERT D. DACK, Recording Secretary.

☞ Irishmen's Civil and Military Republican Union.—A meeting of this body will take place at Vauxhall Garden, No. 2 4th-av., THIS EVENING, Dec. 2 at 8 o'clock. Councillor REARD will deliver his lecture on *Oliver Cromwell.* The public are invited to attend, also the press.

T. C. HOLLAND, Secretary.

☞ Napoleon Bonaparte.—Mr. LORD, by special request of his audience at the close of his Course at the University, will repeat his Lecture on Napoleon. The Lecture will be delivered in Hope Chapel, (Broadway) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Dec. 6. Admission 25 cents. No postponement from bad weather.

☞ Anti-Slavery Lectures.—The second of the Course will be given by Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, at the Tabernacle on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman to the remaining thirteen Lectures, $3.

☞ Mount Vernon.—The members of Industrial Home Association No. 1, are requested to meet at Eagle Rooms corner of Chrystie and Delancey-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. By order of

G. MCADAM, Chairman of Committee.

☞ Bayard Taylor, Esq., will lecture in the Broadway Tabernacle, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—[illegible] in connection with the *Journey of the American Expedition under Commodore Perry.* Tickets 25 cents.

☞ Extraordinary Phenomenon!—THE HYBRID OR BEAR WOMAN will commence holding her levees at Gothic Hall, No. 316 Broadway, THIS DAY. See Advertisement.

☞ Psychology.—Don't forget that Dr. BENTON will lecture and give some new and interesting experiments THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st. Admittance one shilling.

PERSONAL.

PIANO-FORTES—E. ALONZO LEE, Piano Forte Maker, late of Boston, now of New-York. Send your address to me and you will hear of important news.

A. G. RANSOM, No. 7 Nassau-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and will make herself generally useful. Has good references and no objection to going into the country. Apply at No. 201 West 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, with good City reference, in the City or country, to do the housework of a small private family. She will be found willing and obliging in the discharge of her duty. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference, one as a first class laundress or as chambermaid and fine laundress in a private family; the other as a good cook and to wash and iron. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English Protestant young woman, as general house-maid, or would act in the capacity of chambermaid and seamstress; has excellent references. *Call at No. 74 [illegible]-av.—old No. 84.*

TO TEACHERS.—The Board of Education of the *City of Newark, N. J.*, desires to secure the services of competent Teachers in the Newark High School, to be opened on the SECOND MONDAY of January, 1855, as follows: One male assistant teacher—salary, first year, $500, second year $600, and thereafter $800 per annum; one female principal in the female department—salary, first year, $400, second year, $450, and thereafter $500 per annum; one female assistant teacher—salary, first year, $250, second year, $275, and thereafter $300 per annum. A Committee of the Board will attend at the High School building, on the corner of Washington and Linden-sts., in the City of Newark, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., to examine applicants for the appointment of male assistant; and at the same place on Friday, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., to examine applicants for the appointment of female principal and assistant teachers.

F. W. RICORD, Secretary.

BOY WANTED.—A smart boy, to carry out parcels. Must be able to write, and have good recommendations. Wages $2 (two dollars) a week. Apply to ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

TEACHER.—A young lady wishes a situation as assistant in a Church School. Address TEACHER, Post-Office.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 414 6th-av., cor. 26th-st. Housekeepers, school teachers of character and ability, also servants in every capacity carefully admonished and instructed, supplied from the above institution.

WANTED FOR ADOPTION.—An orphan from ten to twelve years of age; possessed of a sound constitution, pure morals, good intellectual capacity, and a musical ear. Any person desirous of giving up entirely the charge of such a girl to a family of liberal Christians, in easy circumstances, where she will be carefully trained under the influences of a pleasant home and cherished as a daughter, may address R. S. T., *Tribune* office.

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from all sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the Holy Land, contribute to enrich the columns of THIS JOURNAL.

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THE GALLERY of the Association is located at Sandusky city, where superb Granite Buildings have been erected for it, and in whose spacious Saloons the splendid collection of Paintings and Statuary will be exhibited. The net proceeds derived from the sale of memberships, are devoted expressly to the purchase of Works of Art for the ensuing year.

THE INCREASING INTEREST felt in the advancement of the Fine Arts, warrant the belief that this Association will, with the powerful aid of Literature, become at once universally popular, as it not only cultivates and encourages the Fine Arts, but disseminates sterling Literature throughout the land, thereby adapting itself to the present wants and wishes of the American people, enabling both rich and poor to make their homes pleasant and attractive, by the aid of Sculpture, Paintings, and the best reading matter which the wide range of American and Foreign Literature affords.

A few of the peculiar advantages derived by joining this Association:

1st. All persons get the full value of their subscription at the start, in the shape of sterling Magazine Literature.

2d. They are at the same time contributing toward purchasing choice Works of Art, which are in turn to be distributed among themselves.

3d. Each member is also directly encouraging and patronizing the Arts and Artists of the country, disbursing many thousands of dollars through its agency.

THOSE WHO PURCHASE MAGAZINES at Bookstores will observe that, by joining this Association, they receive the *Magazine and Free Ticket in the annual distribution,* all at the same price THEY NOW PAY for the Magazine alone.

ALL PERSONS, on becoming members, can have their Magazines commence with any month they choose, and rely on its being mailed to them promptly on the first of every month, direct from the New-York and Philadelphia Publishers. Back Numbers furnished, if desired.

Books open to receive names at the Eastern Office, New-York, or Western Office, Sandusky.

Persons remitting funds for membership, should mark letters, "Registered," and state the month with which they wish their magazines to commence, and also their Post-Office address in full, on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with the magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

Officers of the Association, at the Knickerbocker Magazine Office, No. 348 Broadway, New-York, and at No. 2 Water-st., Sandusky, Ohio. Address, (at either office)

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. & L. A.

Membership may also be obtained of SAMUEL HUESTON, Esq., Hon. Secretary for New-York, at the Knickerbocker Office, No. 348 Broadway.

Will be Published the first week in January, 1855,
THE CRAYON;
A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE GRAPHIC ARTS, AND THE LITERATURE RELATED TO THEM.

In presenting this new enterprise to the Public, the Editors propose to supply a want long felt by those who are interested in Art, of a journal which should advocate its interests—a medium between Art-thinkers and Art-lovers—between those who have studied and desire to instruct, and those who have admired and desire to learn. In undertaking to fill this great field, we promise that, with all the power given to us, we will endeavor to lead those whom we may influence to the perception of the Highest Beauty, or at least to the distinguishing the difference between that which is beautiful and that which seems so; and to prefer that which is true and earnest to that which is only powerful or attractive by display of superficial excellence.

In this work we shall spare no pains to secure the coöperation of the most powerful writers of whatever country, and particularly that of artists themselves, whose communications possess a practical value the thoughts of pure theorists can never have. Our Foreign Correspondence will be the most complete and valuable we can secure, and will be drawn from all places of interest in an artistic point of view.

Our plan, while it includes essays on all the Representative Arts, will not be limited to the purely instructive development of the Principles of Art, but will open to its Romance and its Poetic relations, and incidentally to the æsthetics of Dress, Music, the Drama, and all things wherein Beauty make daily approach to our unpoetic lives.

Criticism will, in all cases, be placed in the hands of those who, by education as well as by feeling, are qualified to judge in the premises.

"THE CRAYON" will consist of 16 pages, quarto, printed in handsome type, in three columns and will be published at $3 per annum, payable in advance.

W. J. STILLMAN & J. DURAND,
Editors and Proprietors.

Publication office, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

Subscriptions are received at the bookstores of
Messrs. D. APPLETON & CO.,
Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.
EVANS & DICKERSON,
Broadway, corner of 4th-st.
C. H. CROSBY,
Merchants' Exchange.

The public are cautioned not to pay subscriptions to canvassers, or traveling agents, until such agents are duly advertised in the columns of THE CRAYON.

ARRIVED AT OUR WHARF THIS MORNING,
THE YANKEE PRIVATEER.

One of the best of the Boston weeklies. Contains more chapters of the "Smuggler King," the greatest romance of the day. The PRIVATEER is very popular with everybody. "Cause why?" It contains just what everybody wants to read. Ten thousand copies but just supplies our weekly demand. Price, four cents. Trade and all country supplied by us, the publisher's agents.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, (occupying two columns of review.)

THE NEWSBOY.

"O, 'tis a parlous boy!
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable."
—*Shakespeare.*

THE BEST BOOK OF THE DAY.

We do not wonder that the early readers of the manuscript of "The Newsboy," should proposed the impertinent query, "Have we a Dickens among us?" for it is certainly the most Dickens-like work of the day, or that has appeared since the advent of that great delineator of human nature. Still, has it not the objectionable tedium, so to speak, of the author of "Dombey and Son," "David Copperfield," &c., to the general reader; but it is more thorough, more open, more brilliant, more satisfactory, and equally absorbing and philosophic. We would devote a brief space to the presentation of a taste of its quality, but ten chances to one, we shall select the least interesting passages in the book—so full of brilliant and original illustrations is it, as actually to dazzle and confound the judgment.

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And an endless profusion of cloth Talmas, at .... [illegible]

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His aim is to sell none but the best articles at the lowest prices the same can be afforded at; adopting, as near as possible, the one-price system. He would invite all who wish to examine his assortment, to call at his old stand, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 11) Wall st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Seaming and Folding Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Morrisania, N. Y.) for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain-Pumps, Boiler-Tubes, Stove and Smoking Pipes, Conductors, &c., (any size) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of saving 100 to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.

PARTNER WANTED.—A young gentleman with about $150 in ready cash, to become an equal partner in a business in which many times that amount will be realized during the Winter. The greater part of the money may remain in his own hands. Good references will be required. None need apply who object to traveling. Address NEW-YORK, *Daily Times* office.

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CHINA TEA STORE.—J. TSUNG SE-QUAY, is sue my proclamation to the inhabitants of the city of BROOKLYN, situated on the beautiful Bay of New-York, on whose waters sail the great ships bringing the produce of far-off lands, that I, TSUNG SE-QUAY, having left my kindred and my nation, and been led to your goodly land, proclaim my design of offering for sale the produce of the Celestial Empire. I have with me much Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, &c., of the choicest gatherings, which I will give you for your smallest pieces of gold and silver; and may health, joy and length of days attend you. All you who want the finest, cheapest flavored Teas, come to me, and you shall have the purest that China can produce. Also, a beautiful assortment of

Lacquer-ware Work-tables,	Sandal-wood Boxes,
Lacquer-ware Centre tables,	Chinese Lanterns,
Lacquer-ware Work boxes,	Ornamental Stone Figures,
Lacquer-ware Tea-Caddies,	Puzzles and Toys,
Lacquer-ware Checker-boards,	Stuffed Birds,
Lacquer-ware Writing-desks,	Ivory Fans,
Flower Vases of every size and elegance,	Pomatum Jars, Budhist Rosaries,
Chinese Pipes for Tobacco,	Chinese Shawls, Tompion Tobacco,
Chinese Pipes for Opium,	Chinese Chop-sticks,
Flowered Fans,	Wrought Silver Brooches,
Sandal-wood Fans,	Feather Fans.

ALL FROM CHINA!—My place of traffic is at the corner of Schermerhorn and Court-sts., Brooklyn.

NO PREPARATION ever yet invented can equal GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP for curing tan, pimples, freckles, tetter, ringworm, chaps, chafes, and all skin deformities. Beware of lotions containing mineral astringents, utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, Hair Dye and Restorative, at the old dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Callender, No. 88 South 3d-st., Phila.

OMNIBUSES FOR SALE.—A few second-hand Omnibuses for sale low. Apply at the Office of the [illegible] Railroad, corner 3d-st. and [illegible]

Free Public Libraries—The Printers' Library.—Letter from Mr. P. C. Baker.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

New-York, Thursday, Nov. 30, 1854.

I was [illegible] particularly pleased with your article on "Public Libraries," that I must return you my earnest thanks for its many valuable suggestions. Our City needs several Public Libraries and Reading Rooms in nearly every Ward, and they must be provided, too, by public or private liberality, before we can reasonably hope to see the liquor saloons and porter-houses, on nearly every corner, closed. We may enact a Maine Law and employ the entire police to keep the groggeries shut, but it will be in vain, unless we provide places as substitutes, where our young men can meet and pass their leisure hours. The social qualities of our nature must have scope and place for exercise, and these can best be supplied by Public Libraries, in connection with Reading and Conversation Rooms.

I am gratified to see your journal directing public attention to the matter at this propitious time, and you will be pleased to learn that the subject has already attracted the attention of some of our citizens, and that measures are now in progress to establish, in one of the eastern Wards, a Free Library and Reading Room, for the use of all who may choose to attend. The design is, to provide a place for just that class who frequent porter-houses, because, as they say, "they have nowhere else to go." And certainly, it seems that this must be the most effectual way to break up those pernicious places which destroy so many promising young men, and rob so many families of their support.

It is sincerely to be hoped, that the attention of the benevolent and philanthropic will be immediately directed to this subject, and that the citizens of each Ward will meet and devise means for the establishment of Libraries and Reading Rooms for the masses—for those who are deterred by a fee, or by the inconvenience of location, or other causes, from availing themselves of the advantages of those institutions already in existence.

These Public Libraries should partake of the nature of our institutions, and be free and open to all, and numerous enough to be convenient to every one. When our City shall be provided with these, idleness, drunkenness and vice will soon be sensibly diminished, and it will then be comparatively easy to enforce laws for the suppression of dram-shops. Those who did not voluntarily seek the purer atmosphere of the Library, would finally be forced to frequent them to find their old associates, and thus eventually, all would be brought within the healthful influence of these institutions.

I feel the more sanguine of such results from the history of "The Printers' Free Library" of this City. It has now been in existence nearly five years, and has been open every evening for the free use of all in any way connected with the typographical profession. Although the Directors have been forced to rely entirely on individual donations, and have been prevented by want of means, from doing all they could wish, yet they have received many gratifying evidences of the beneficial effects of the institution; and to still further extend its usefulness, they have recently decided to open the doors to the public generally. The Library comprises nearly 3,000 volumes, and the Reading-room is supplied with all the principal newspapers and periodicals of the City. Any person is at liberty to visit the rooms, and read the papers or books without charge, and only one dollar a year is demanded of those who take books to their houses for reading. This institution is located in the Savings Bank Building, No. 3 Chambers-street, near Chatham, and is open every evening from 6 till 10 o'clock. The attention of all interested in Free Public Libraries is respectfully invited to this Pioneer Institution.

Respectfully yours, PETER C. BAKER.

State Poultry Show.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Utica, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1854.

We have been writing for this day, and it has come at last. The air is filled, and our ears are [illegible] with a mingled sound of crowing, quacking squeaking and squawking, clucking and cooing, screeching and screaming, from the throats of more than 2,000 Gallinaceous fowls, turkeys, peacocks, ducks, geese, swans and pigeons, and birds of all sorts and sizes. Confused and confounded, I was seized with a sudden desire to rush into the hall and "hear the worst at once." My eyes, what a sight! The doors had been opened but a few hours, and yet there they were, upwards of fifty varieties of Shanghais, white, black, red, Dominique and Brahma Pootras; black Spanish fowls that are great "layers," but never "set;" Dorkings, Hamburgs and Shanghais; games, Goulderlands, Shanghais and Bantams—turkeys—wild and domestic; ducks—top-knots, pin-tails, musks and Shanghais; Chinese and Bremen geese; pigeons—carriers, fan-tails and tumblers; Shanghais and Canaries, and—more Shanghais.

And what a noise! You have seen noise in your great City, but it can be classified and defined; it is a roar, a rumble or a rattle; a crash, a clatter, or a clangor. But you couldn't define this noise. It is different from every other, and would be distinctly heard in the midst of all other noises combined, as the tenor is heard in music. It seems to occupy a different air, or a separate stratum of the same air. May I never hear the like again!

But, aside from the noise, (if such a thing is supposable,) this Poultry Show is a great "Institution." The fowls are, many of them, beautiful and many of them immense. It is impossible for me to say just how tall they are; for while I was trying to ascertain by my eye and with a string procured for the purpose, the fowl under inspection would suddenly shoot his head to the top of his "coop" and then run it off to the farthest corner, somewhat as the broken surf spreads itself upon the beach, or as you may have seen, (though I hope not,) a cockroach lift his back at least an inch from the floor, and then escape where you couldn't find the first sign of a hole.

Although pairs of the different varieties are marked at $10 to $100; yet I am told they are cheap at that, and that "fowl fanciers" are not altogether governed by their fancy, but have an eye to business, many of them making more money in one year than they formerly did in ten years, plowing and sowing their lands. Nor do they neglect their farms. The women can attend to the fowls and do it better than the men; so that while the sons are at work in the fields the daughters are hunting eggs, feeding and nursing the chicks and the ducklings, or watching the rascally weasels. They find the "hen dairy" less labor and more agreeable than any "dairy" they ever had the charge of. And, besides the additional source of profit which is opened up before the farmers, large and small, many a poor wife of many a poor man, who owns no farm, nor any land even, has been enabled to clothe and school her children, fill her house with comforts, and enjoy the occasional luxury of a chicken or a turkey from her own "coop."

The number in attendance is large. New-Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, and nearly every County in our own State is represented. Mr. Collins, of East Bloomfield, enters 41 varieties, the highest number on the list. E. E. Platt, of Albany, has 34 varieties, including the most important classes. H. Johnson of Paterson, N. J., shows 27 varieties, all of them rare and valuable. D. B. Hallson, of this city, the President of the State Society, has 26 varieties, among which are some specimens of black Spanish that [illegible] promise. R. M. Shearman [illegible], Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, [illegible] family of Peacocks, besides large [illegible] Shanghais. Mr. John Giles, of [illegible], [illegible] curious fowl called Cocrapia, from [illegible], the only specimen of the kind now in the country. He has also a pair of Egyptian Geese, descended from the Nile, and a rare variety. Among the other exhibitors I notice the names of F. Hunt, [illegible] Otsego County; [illegible] A. Benton, of Sherburne; A. A. Hudson, of Syracuse; E. [illegible] Avery, of Madison County; G. Anderson, of Albany; W. Tillotson, of Washington County; J. Wilson, of Sherburne; H. G. Hart, of Clinton, and many others who have added largely to the Exhibition, and are known as large dealers.

The most beautiful, if not the most interesting feature of the show, is the collection of canaries exhibited by W. H. & A. W. Schantown, of this city. They have a large establishment here, giving their whole attention to the raising of birds and the manufacturing of cages. But the gem, the pet of all visitors, is the "Widow Finch," by F. Marchtem, of Utica. It is a South American bird, small, about the size of a wren, with a beautiful tail, ten or twelve inches long, and of most beautiful colors. Whether it is a singer or not, I can't say. Once, as I stood by its cage, it opened its little bill, and may have made a sound; but sound or no sound, it might as well have been dumb.

The Exhibition or Fair is to continue three days, to close on Thursday, at 6 P. M.

Yours, &c., SHANGHAI.

P. S.—The "Bokhara Pootras" has not arrived.

Why Should the South Seek to Keep up a National Party Organization?

From the Columbus, (Ga.,) Corner Stone.

What good can it do us, or what friends we have at the North? None upon the face of the earth. If there were three or four Northern States where those who are willing and determined to stand upon the Constitution were in the majority, then there would be some sense in it. Then it would be our interest and our duty to stick to them—but there is no such State.

Speaking of the Northern Democrats, our neighbor of the Times and Sentinel says, "they have fought and been beaten in our cause, and it would be cowardly to leave them to the mercy of our common foes." He mistakes the case—the cowardice is on the other side. It is not only confessed but claimed by him and all other advocates of this course, that they have been beaten at home because of their advocacy of our cause—if they have been beaten once on that account, they will be beaten again, and it is not only cowardly, but weak, in us to hold on to their skirts, and reduce them to the necessity of kicking us off or of sacrificing themselves still further, without any hope or prospect of doing us any good—they may sink with us, but they cannot help us, nor can we help them.

Suppose we had one friend at the North whom we knew to be as true as steel, who, if occasion required it, would die in defence of our rights—suppose we were to put him up to run for President, and every Southern man were to vote for him; where is the man who does not know that it would kill him at home. We repeat it, it is not only cowardice but pusillanimous weakness in the South to be holding on to a few men at the North, and begging them to make a useless sacrifice of themselves, in a vain and futile effort to save us. Instead of leaving them to the mercy of the common enemy, we are, by holding on, exposing them to their fury, and when our neighbor talks about the cowardice of cutting loose from them, he talks about as sensibly as he would if he were to call it cowardly for a big, strong man to cut loose from a weak one, and swim for himself, rather than drown both. The truth is, the South is paralyzed by fear—and while by exercising the courage to rely upon herself, she might not only save herself, but save and strengthen her friends at the North, many of her friends; no, some—prefer to hang her on to the skirts of a few brave spirits at the North, and drag them down with her.

In her present position, and with the present feelings, the South is a clog and a dead weight to any party at the North who may be disposed to sustain her, and unless that position and those feelings shall change, she will sink down into ruin and degradation, the quiet and submissive victim of her own craven fears, rather than of the powers of her adversary.

The English and the United States.

From the London Morning Herald.

INCREASE OF THE SQUADRON IN THE WEST INDIES AND NORTH AMERICA.—From the preparations actually made and in progress, it would appear that some [illegible] out for the Baltic fleet during the Winter. Our transatlantic friends, true to their character, have begun to be troublesome, now that they fancy we have got our hands full; but it would seem that England has not yet entirely given up the fishing grounds to Brother Jonathan; they have not fallen in with the notion that Bermuda and the West India Islands should be outside States of the great Republic; nor will they permit any more fillibustero invasions of Cuba, or cowardly, piratical attacks upon unoffending, and, we regret to add, unprotected and independent territories. Our Yankee friends have grown saucy with impunity and insolent with indulgence, and especially so the man-of-war's men, with their puny shadow of a fleet. Because they do not see so many line-of-battle ships and frigates knocking about the West Indies, as they were wont to see some ten or a dozen years since, they fancy that, like the frogs in the fable, they can puff themselves up as big as John Bull himself.

The piratical affair of Cuba, and the bullying and swaggering about the fisheries, the British Government could afford to treat quietly and indulgently; but now in a state of war the case is altogether different. Great Britain has naturally become more jealous of her dignity.

The affair at Greytown, as cowardly an act as ever disgraced a man-of-war, and the insult offered to the British flag on that occasion, followed up by the shameless bragging of the Captain of the Cyane, seem to have brought matters to a climax; and these little circumstances, taken into consideration with reports of American purchases of Russian territory, American building of Russian men-of-war, and the fitting out of American ships as Russian privateers, have moved the English Government to prepare a slight correction for our go-ahead friends, which will do them a great deal of good, and lower the tone of that offensive swaggering, which is only an affectation of real courage.

With our hands full with the Baltic and Black Sea fleets, we have yet a man-of-war or two to spare to put the Yankees down; and if Brother Jonathan means mischief he will assuredly have to pay dearly for his frolic. It is well known that the Boscawen, 70, Capt. GLANVILLE, came home early from the Baltic to proceed to Halifax. She is there, and has the Admiral's flag. Another line-of-battle ship, the Colossus, 81, is to proceed to the West Indies, to be under Rear Admiral FANSHAWE's command. A screw-frigate, the Termagant, is already on her passage there, to take the Commodore's broad pennant at Jamaica; and it is reported that an additional line-of battle ship and three frigates, (the Hannibal, 91, screw, Commodore the Hon. F. W. GREY, and Curacoa, 31, screw, Capt. Hon. H. F. HASTINGS, among the number,) etc., will reinforce the West India squadron. If these vessels should be added to the force already there and en route, we shall have the following on the station:

Hannibal....91, screw ship	Termagant..24, sc'w frigate
Colossus....81, screw ship	Vestal......26, sail'g frigate
Boscawen...70, sailing ship	Calypso....18, sl'g corv'te
Curacoa.....31, screw frigate	

With smaller steamers, sailing sloops, &c.

We trust that this force will be quite sufficient to induce the Yankees to draw in their horns, and behave with decency to weaker as well as stronger powers. If not, there are not only means but inclination, we believe, to compel them.

The impudent bully of the Cyane, who was sorry there was not an English man-of-war at Greytown larger than the schooner Bermuda, may now have a chance of picking up his match, if his Government dare to entrust him with a command.

An Appeal from the Wife of Dr. Beale.

It is with the utmost diffidence that I appeal in this manner before the public. For my own sake I would not do it. I would bear my sorrow and anguish in silence, rather than to obtrude myself upon the gaze of a selfish, censorious world. But I owe duties to others, which I must not shrink from discharging, whatever may be the cost to my own feelings.

I have eight young helpless children, practically made orphans by the recent painful events, with which the public are familiar. I have a husband dear to me as my own life, shut up in the cell of a prison, for an alleged crime I am just as well satisfied he never committed, as I can be of any event which has not transpired under my personal observation.

If I believed him guilty, I would suffer in silence, in sorrow, and shame, and let justice take its course. I have the feelings of a woman, and would resent like a woman an indignity upon my honor and an outrage upon my rights. But nothing of the kind has occurred; my husband has been cloven down by a combination of untoward circumstances, which human wisdom could not foresee, nor human care prevent. I know what he is in domestic life, in the bosom of his family, and in the circle of his friends. I think I know the purity of his life, and the integrity of his heart.

His sorrows and his wrongs have made him dearer to me than ever. I will share his sorrows with a loving, sympathizing heart, however fiercely the storm may beat upon him. He is my husband, the father of my children, and has been to me ever all that a wife and mother could desire. In these circumstances it is easy to see that I cannot rest till my loved one is restored to the circle to which he has always imparted joy and gladness.

Will not a benevolent, sympathizing community aid me in this effort? This is the object of this earnest appeal. I ask not for money, but what is to me, in my circumstances, of more value than the gold of Ophir, a kind cooperation in securing the interposition of Executive clemency. This now is my only resort.

Petitions for a pardon, already numerously signed, are in circulation. Will not every husband and father confer upon me the great favor of giving his signature? A kind and prompt response to this earnest appeal will lighten the sorrows and the bitter anguish of a once united, happy family, but now stricken down, desolated, and made to drink the cup of wormwood and gall.

LOUISE M. BEALE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1854.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

Motion day in all the Courts. Decisions in the Court of Common Pleas.

SUPREME COURT.—Dec. 1.

IN CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Gregory vs. Harris.—Case settled.

Before Justice Morris.—Dec. 1.

D'Ampuero vs. Gallenpeyou.—Attachment discharged with $10, costs of motion.

Curious Result of the Gibbs Divorce Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Murray Hoffman.

Louisa Gibbs vs. Aaron Gibbs.—This action for divorce was noticed in the law reports of this paper on Wednesday, on which afternoon the case was given to the Jury, with instructions to find specifically on three issues of fact, and to bring in a sealed verdict on Friday morning. The questions for the Jury to determine were as follows:

QUESTIONS FOR THE JURY.

First—Has the defendant, Aaron S. Gibbs, been guilty of adultery in the year 1850 or 1852, and if so, in which year or in what part of the time?

Answer—Aaron S. Gibbs has been guilty of adultery previous to June, 1852.

Second—If you find any adultery proven, then answer whether it is made out by express proof that such offence has been forgiven by the plaintiff?

Answer—No!

Third—If you find any adultery proven, and not proven, by express testimony to have been forgiven, then answer whether the plaintiff voluntarily cohabited with the defendant after the knowledge of the fact.

This question the Jury inadvertently neglected to answer.

We, the undersigned Jurors empanneled in the case of Gibbs vs. Gibbs, bring in a verdict for the plaintiff.

Signed, New-York, Nov. 29, 1854, by JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK, and eleven other Jurors.

This morning the Jurors all answered to their names and handed in the verdict, which, when read, was found to be incomplete on one point in the case. Counsel for the defendant said the verdict was incomplete and could not be received; but the counsel for the plaintiff insisted that the Jury had found a general verdict in her favor, and that it was sufficient, although the third question remained unanswered.

Judge Hoffman directed that the papers which had been signed by the Jurors should be placed on file, and that the following order be entered on the minutes of the Court.

"It is hereby ordered that the plaintiff's attorney give to the defendant or his attorney ten days' notice of motion for judgment in this action on the finding by the Jury, as stated by them in writing this day, and in the meantime let all proceedings on the part of the plaintiff be stayed. (Signed.) MURRAY HOFFMAN.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

SETTLING A CONTROVERSY.

Ann Newstead vs. John L. Brown.—This was an action to recover $100, being the value of a horse belonging to the plaintiff, which met its death in consequence of a collision. It appeared that the plaintiff had a man in her employ who was carting furniture through the Third-avenue in September last, when a wagon drawn by a team, and driven by a man in the employ of the defendant, drove against the plaintiff's horse and inflicted a very severe injury below the knee and above the [illegible] the horse to the stable of [illegible]. The horse remained there a week and was then sent home as fit for work, but the animal subsequently died. The employé of the plaintiff then made a settlement with the defendant by taking $25, of which sum he gave the widow Newstead $13, and kept the balance for wages due to himself, telling her that he had so settled the matter. Other witnesses proved that the horse was worth $100 before this injury was inflicted. The Court held that under the circumstances attending the compromise of $25 the plaintiff could not recover, and gave judgment of nonsuit with an allowance of $10 for the costs of the defendant.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green and a Jury.

IMPORTANT TO THE OCCUPANTS OF THE SIDEWALKS.

The Mayor, &c. vs. Robert L. & A. Stuart.—This was an action to recover penalties amounting to $100 for encumbering sidewalks in front of the store of the defendants, at the corner of Greenwich and Chambers-streets, for twenty days at the rate of $5 per day. On the part of the plaintiffs, John Dunbar, a Policeman of the Third Ward, testified that on the 21st July last the defendants placed on the sidewalk in front of their store 50 hogsheads and 40 barrels of sugar, which remained as an encumbrance for several hours. The witness could not specify any other day that the walk was encumbered. The counsel for the plaintiffs here rested; and the defendants called several witnesses to prove that on the day in question the weather was so intolerably hot as to incapacitate the laborers of Messrs. Stuart from work, and that they had to employ a physician to attend to the very men who should have removed the goods from the public street, and inasmuch as there could be no other men procured, the passage way was kept open. A witness was also called to prove that although the defendants delivered a large quantity of goods across the sidewalk, yet they never violated the Corporation ordinance.

His Honor charged the Jury, that if the witnesses for the plaintiffs were to be believed, a verdict must be rendered for the Corporation for the penalty for each day the sidewalk was encumbered. That while the defendants had a perfect right to take their goods into their store across the sidewalk, it must be done as soon as landed from the cart, but that placing several loads on the sidewalk was a clear infraction of the ordinance, and it was so notwithstanding that the defendants might have used their best endeavors to place the goods in their store. That the sidewalk and the street belonged to the public, and not to the defendants; and moreover, that the construction of the ordinance was a question for the Court, and not for the Jury.

The counsel for the defendant excepted to the latter part of the charge.

The Jury found for the plaintiffs, for $5 and the costs, which the defendants paid.

The same vs. Thomas E. Hope.—This was a suit for a similar offence, but after the rendition of the above verdict, the defendant paid the penalty and costs.

Markets.—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

FRIDAY, Dec. 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged. The day's sales include small lots of Pearls at $6 50, and 100 bbls. Pots at $6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Some 2,000 lbs. American yellow were purchased at 30c.@31c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Is quiet but steady. The day's sales do not exceed 75 packages Java, in lots, at 13½c.@13¾c. and 500 bags Rio at 9½c.@10½c., ⅌ lb. The stock on hand includes 21,000 bags Rio, 200 Laguayra, and 150 Java.

COTTON—Is moderately active at former rates. The day's operations comprise 1,200 bales within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	8½	8½	9	9¼
Middling Fair	9¼	9½	9½	10
Fair	9¾	9¾	10½	11

FEATHERS—Are less inquired for at 44c.@45c. for prime Western Live Geese, and 40c.@43c. for do. Southern do. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are very dull, and in most cases lower, owners being anxious to sell, while the home and export demand is decreasing. The day's sales embrace 5,800 bbls. We quote:

Superfine, No. 2	$7 50 @ 8 00
Ordinary State	8 50 @ 8 12½
Straight State	8 12½@ 8 37½
Favorite State	8 37½@ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½@ 9 12½
Common to good Ohio	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 87½@ 9 12½
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 75 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 25 @11 37½

Canadian is more active at old figures. 1,500 bbls. superfine changed hands at $8 62½@$8 75, in bond, and $9 62½ free, ⅌ bbl. Southern is depreciating; 1,000 bbls. were obtained to-day at $8 50@$9 for mixed to good straight; $9@$9 25 for favorite; and $9 50@$10 for fancy, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been purchased to the extent of 250 bbls. at $7 for fine, and $7 62½ for superfine, ⅌ bbl. There were 50 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal taken at $4 50 ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—This day's transactions include 250 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 15@$3 20, and 450 boxes wet dried and dry Bunch do. at $3 45@$3 50.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate demand at about previous rates. The day's movements add up 6,000 bushels very handsome Michigan white at $2 30; 500 good Southern do. at $2 05; 500 prime Genesee Red at $2 00, and 10,000 Upper Lake do. at $1 75. Rye is still rare and quiet. Northern is held at $1 30@$1 40. Some 500 bushels Southern were obtained at $1 28. Barley is inactive and languid. Oats are plenty and heavy at 50c.@58c. for State, and 60c.@62c. for Western, ⅌ bushel. Corn is brisker, but cheaper. The day's sales comprise 60,000 bushels at 88c.@90c. for Western mixed; 90c. for new Southern yellow, and 92c.@93c. for old do. do., ⅌ bushel.

HAY—The demand is moderate for River at 85c.@90c. for shipment, and 90c.@95c. for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Messrs. Lewis S. Hanson & Co. have favored us with the subjoined review of November's business: "The stock of American Hemp on the 1st ult. consisted of 1,456 bales undressed and 1,334 bales dressed. The receipts since have reached 684 bales undressed and 623 bales dressed. The month's sales embrace 525 bales undressed, mostly in small parcels, at $155@$180; also 216 bales dressed at $215@$280 for medium; $285@$325 for fine, and $240@$260 for extra fine and choice, ⅌ ton, 6 months—leaving, in first hands, 1,614 bales undressed, and 1,741 bales dressed—in all, 3,355 bales. There is no stock of Russian in first hands here, and prices thereof are nominal. The stock of Manila on the 1st ult. reached 3,700 bales, and there have been 2,322 bales received since. The month's sales have been limited at 12½c., 6 months here, and 13c., 6 months in Boston, ⅌ lb. The stock now here, in first hands, is about 7,500 bales. The exports from Manilla to the United States from January 1 to August 21 were 64,000 bales, against 64,802 bales in the same time last year. A cargo of 600 bales Sisal, which was received, is still unsold. The stock of Jute is 300 bales heavier. No sales during the month. Some sales of Jute have been made at $100, 6 months, ⅌ ton, but in general prices ranged somewhat higher."

HOPS—Now are pretty freely purchased, chiefly by shippers, at from 23c.@37c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—There were 60 tons Scotch Pig sold, to-day, at $35, 6 mos., ⅌ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are more abundant, and are obtainable, $2 16 ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—The day's sales include 100 tons English, and 40 tons German, at about $6, short credit, ⅌ 100 lbs.

LIME—About 2,000 bbls. Rockland found buyers at 80c. for Common, and $1 10@$1 12½ for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales of 40 hhds. Cuba were made on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—There is a general appearance of inactivity in the market, but with moderate stocks, prices are unchanged.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are attracting more attention, but the high prices asked for such restrict operations. There were 200 baskets Olive purchased at $3 50 each. Linseed is moderately dealt in at 88c.@90c. ⅌ gallon. Lard Oil is without alteration.

PROVISIONS—Pork is gradually improving in demand and value. The day's sales reach 860 bbls., at $13 12½@$13 25 for Mess, and $11 75@$12 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. We understand that contracts have been settled for 10,000 bbls. Mess; 8,000 on private terms; 1,000 at $13 50, and 1,000 at $14 ⅌ bbl. We have no important change to notice in Dressed Hogs, Cut Meats, or Bacon. Lard is more active and very firm. The day's sales include 800 bbls. Prime at 10½c.@10¾c.; and 1,400 kegs do. at 11c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. We have to report sales of 300 bbls. at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $9@$10 25 for Country Mess; $14 87½@$15 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Chicago Mess, ⅌ bbl. The better kinds prime Mess Beef are more freely dealt in at $25@$27 50, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are selling in lots at $14@$16 according to quality, ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese exhibit no alteration.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Dec. 1, 1854.

Yards.	Clear.	Mess.	Thin Mess.	Prime Mess.	Rumped Prime.	Prime.	Other.	Total.
PORK.								
New-York: John W. Lewis & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cary & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Stringer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn: L. Thompson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. Oakwell & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BEEF.								
New-York: John W. Lewis & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cary & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Stringer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn: L. Thompson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. Oakwell & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RICE—This day's sales add up 350 casks, middling to good at $4 50@$4 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 500 bags Pimento, for export, on private terms; 30 bags do. at 13½c. ⅌ lb.; and small lots of other articles at former rates.

SUGARS—Are dull and heavy, with insignificant sales. The stock of sugar now here embraces 2,450 hhds. Cuba, 661 New-Orleans, 504 Porto Rico and 250 of other kinds, in all 3,874 hhds. and 9,000 boxes, against 12,169 hhds., 5,861 boxes, and 11,897 bags at the same time last year.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, but firm. The past few days' sales have been confined to 30 hhds. of Kentucky at 8½c.; 60 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@12½c.; 32 Florida at 15c.@18c., and 160 bales Cuba, &c., at 23c.@25c. ⅌ lb. The stock of Spanish, on hand, includes 2,536 bales Cuba, 1,622 bales Sagua, 1,146 bales Havana, 394 bales Cienfuegos, and 372 bales Yara.

WHISKY—The sales of the day embrace 250 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, at 40c.@41c., 41c.@41½c., and 41½c.@42c., respectively, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements comprised 60,000 bushels Corn at 6d.@6½d., in bulk and ship's bags; 3,000 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d.; 100 bales Sea Island do. at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; some dead weight at 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton; 2,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.; and 150 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d. For Glasgow the shipments consisted of 4,000 bushels Corn, and 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 6d.; a lot of Beef at 3s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; and 250 bbls. Lard at 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Havre, there were taken 2,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 10c.; some Hops at 1c. ⅌ lb., and a lot of Provisions at $7½ ⅌ bbl. For other ports we heard of no further important engagements.

INSTRUCTION.

THE WEST POINT SCHOOL.—Offers several advantages to pupils desirous of pursuing any of the branches of an English, Classical or Mathematical Education, under the direction of the most distinguished and accomplished instructors. The Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Fencing and Military Exercises, are also taught. Particulars and the highest references given, upon application to EDWARD [illegible], A. M.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 8th-st. [illegible] The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequalled in this country.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—Nos. 18 and 22 Crosby-st.—open daily [illegible] till 10 P. M. Evening Class at 8 o'clock. JOHN WOOD, Director. Sparring taught by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 216 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 100 Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PIANO-FORTE.—A young lady would attend a few more pupils on the above, at their residence or her own. Apply at No. 21 Henry-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirees as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims not heretofore presented against the late firm of ANDREWS & McCLURE, are hereby notified to present the same to the subscriber, at No. 115 Crosby-st., New-York. F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Assignee.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in sale to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

DELIGHTFUL EVENING STUDY.—WOOD'S System of Drawing from Nature. [illegible] evening classes for gentlemen now forming at No. [illegible] Broadway. Apply in the daytime. Day pupils received.

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The following list consists of prominent houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
SMITH, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)....134 William-st.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer)..........39 Broad-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
S. [illegible] & CO. (Importers)........40 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers)..10 John-st.
CHAS. FEUCHTER................37 Dey-st.

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J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manf. 27 Warren-st.
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French and German Fancy Baskets.
C. ZINN & CO., No. 60 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Fancy Lined Workstands, &c.

Architects.
F. DIAPER.................40 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH......366 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.
J. L. WAUGH..............No. 123 Franklin-st.

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R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr................36 Wall-st.

Architects.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener)........321 Broadway.

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UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.
Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps..394 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.................119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S......................[illegible] South-st.
From 200 to 600 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. C. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye. 365 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM............3 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY...................62 Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) Manufacturing Emporium, 30 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY..............379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 60 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY......................349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Gaffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer)........192 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here)........75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND......289 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)..279 Pearl-st.

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EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..24 Broadway.

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J. N. GIMBREDE, 588 Broadway and 4 Metropolitan Hotel.
HICKS & APPLETON...306 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.................120 Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail) 73 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.
J. B. [illegible] & CO. (Importers)...........[illegible]

Fishing Tackle.
J. & J. C. CONROY & CO. (Importers and Manuf.)..52 Fulton-st.

Furs.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.
W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 263 Broadway, one door above 10th-st.

Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 56 Washington-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 49 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD..........449 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO..................144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 133 Bowery, and 149 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent)...........305 Broadway.

Mahogany and Rosewood.
HOUGHTON & BRO. (all Fancy Woods)......26 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOGBAUM & CO. (Importers)..........27 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.).....17 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)....13 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY..........73 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.................106 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers)............61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARROW..........151 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS....................138 William-st.

Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers)..........16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers)..........49 and 51 Pine-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
E. M. [illegible], (Imp. of Manuf.) cor. 18th-st. and Broadway.

Sewing Machines.
AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 297 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO..........233 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS. 213 Washington, and 241 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO....54 Maiden-lane, and 33 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks)........42 Maiden-lane.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertiser who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise [illegible] at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.
GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled..........[illegible]
GOLD WATCHES, from..........$25 to [illegible]
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled..........[illegible]
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated..........[illegible]
PLATED CAKE BASKETS..........[illegible]
All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.
CHARLES FULLER, NO. 280 GREENWICH-ST. Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

165 CANAL-STREET, NEAR VARICK—W. & H. VAN NOTE'S Stove Store.—We have a large assortment of the latest patterns of stoves for sale on reasonable terms. Stoves and ranges lined with soap-stone and repaired, grates set and repaired, stoves put up, and pipe furnished for same. Also, soap-stone griddles for sale wholesale and retail. The excellence of the griddle consists in their requiring but one greasing when used. All kinds of mason-work done.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest Grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other Grape ever grown. Samples of the Grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the Roots and Vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to, by JOHN K. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED—By the Sixth Ward School Officers until Monday, Dec. 4, 1854, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the flagging of sidewalk and yards of the new School Building No. 37, on 87th-st., near [illegible]. Further information can be obtained at the office of the Board of Education, northwest corner of Grand and Elm-sts. [illegible] E. H. BROWN, Committee.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 46 Walker-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—[illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A desirable three-story [illegible] basement house with all the modern improvements, in a first-rate neighborhood up town. [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story [illegible] house and lot No. [illegible] Barrow-st. [illegible] WHEELER, No. 24 Warren-st., N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—The subscriber will sell his farm on which he now resides at Totowa, about 2 miles from the city of Paterson, and 16 miles from the City of New-York; [illegible] on the west side of the Passaic River on the road leading from Paterson to Little Falls, opposite the New County Bridge. The farm contains [illegible] acres, suitably divided in arable and pasture, and a small part in wood land. The arable land is in the highest state of cultivation, having been used for the last [illegible] years for market gardening, also for selling milk, for which it is well adapted, having the very best of pasture grounds. The buildings are large and commodious and nearly new. [illegible] one of the best farms now offered for sale. Title indisputable. The one half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage on the premises at 6 per cent.

P. S.—The stock, consisting of 19 cows, 3 horses, together with the Farming Utensils, &c., &c., may be had with the farm if desired. For further particulars apply to JAMES BERRY, No. 32 Fulton-st., New-York; G. VAN W. [illegible], Paterson; or [illegible] BLAUVELT, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A fine large house, new and in a very desirable location, being situated on high ground commanding a superlative view of the village and the Hudson as far as the eye can reach. It was built by day's work, in the best manner, [illegible]. For a merchant doing business in New-York it is a very desirable residence, being but half a mile from the depot. Price low and terms very easy. Inquire [illegible] to FREDERICK A. COE, Esq., No. [illegible], and C. C. MERCHANT, Esq., corner Broadway and Duane-st., or to H. W. HARTFORD, Post Office, Yonkers, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In the village of Flatbush, on the Coney Island road, and three miles from the Fulton Ferry, a beautiful country residence, with from 6 to 10 acres of land. Also, a few handsome building sites of from 5 to 20 City lots each. Would be exchanged for City property, or 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. ROBINSON, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE.—One of [illegible] acres of best soil, large two-story dwelling, [illegible] and numerous outbuildings, situated at Union[illegible], N. J., and within 3 minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Also, adjoining the above, a farm of 64 acres, with no good buildings and a large quantity of growing wood, suitable for market. Both are excellent dairy farms, in a good and remarkably healthy neighborhood, and will be sold together or separate, very cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building Pine-st.

TWO FULL-SIZED BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—Beautifully located on 49th-st., between Madison-av. and 5th-av., directly opposite two handsome brown stone houses. Street graded, Croton water, &c. Price low. Terms easy. DE MOTT, No. 17 Spruce-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—The new [illegible] cottage for sale in Morristown, N. J., containing ten rooms, servants' room, bath room and kitchen, with water in kitchen and bath room. Also a new barn on the premises, with all the new improvements. The cottage stands on two acres of land. The premises can be seen at any time. CHARLES LAMBERT.

VANDEWATER-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE—That valuable House and Lot, known as No. 34 Vandewater-st., for sale, on accommodating terms; title unexceptionable. Inquire of JIREH BULL, No. [illegible] Duane-st.

12 FARMS TO EXCH[illegible] OR FOR SALE [illegible] by railroad. S. D. LAW, No. 32 John-st., New-York, or G. W. DEWEY, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME FAMILY HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.
Within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry.

THESE HOUSES are of handsome brown stone, [illegible] and in a most beautiful part of the city. The houses are new [illegible] Rent, $700. Inquire of EDWARDS [illegible], No. 27 Wall-st., or at the houses.

STEAM POWER TO LET.
AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 4th-st., New-York. [illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story brick house, with modern improvements, No. 25 [illegible], South Brooklyn, good neighborhood, few minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent low. Inquire [illegible] No. 34 Maiden-lane, N. Y. MARSH & CO.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Two first-class brown stone houses, finished [illegible] with all the modern improvements, on 33d-st. Fine location. Will be let or sold low. Apply to H. LINDSLEY, No. 75 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A [illegible] furnished house, on high ground, with more than the ordinary improvements, within 15 minutes' walk of Wall-st. Furniture nearly new and all in complete order. Apply at No. 25 Pine-st.

THREE ELEGANT HOUSES TO LET—(With Court-yards in front) in River Terrace, [illegible] commanding an unobstructed view of the River and City, [illegible] The whole terrace of 27 elegant houses belong to ROBERT L. STEVENS, which makes it his interest to use every precaution to preserve the quiet and gentility of the neighborhood for private residences. Inquire at the office, corner Hudson and 1st-st., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN, Agent.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—Comprising three rooms deep, and front basement, of the new house No. 12 West 16th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. [illegible] Will be let only to a small, [illegible] family. Reference required. Rent, $300. Apply as above, or at [illegible] Nos. 264 and 266 6th-av.

FIRST RATE LAUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT TO LEASE—Consisting of a two-story building [illegible] with three or four lots adjoining, [illegible] Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, [illegible] Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—Corner of [illegible] well located and very commodious. Possession given immediately. Inquire of MACFARLAN & [illegible], No. 43 3d av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Cliff-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS, T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our [illegible] assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES in our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., a few doors east of Broadway, which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS.

CONSIGNMENT SALE OF PIANOS.—From the best City makers, in plain and fancy cases, from 6 to 7 octaves, with orders to sell at a great reduction from the factory price, for cash, fully warranted. Also, an assortment of second-hand Pianos, at great bargains, from $50 to $150. Pianos of our own manufacture constantly on hand. Apply at the manufactory and warerooms of McDONALD BROS., No. [illegible] Bowery, near Houston-st.

A VERY SUPERIOR $350 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, 7 octaves, is offered for [illegible] [illegible] from 9 o'clock until 3 P. M.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES—[illegible] BENNETT & CO., No. 381 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES—A large assortment of first-class Piano-fortes just in from our factory, will be sold at a great reduction from former prices, for cash, for a short time. These instruments are not surpassed for fullness and sweetness of tone, or for long standing in tune, by any in the market. BENNETT & CO., No. 381 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. [illegible] Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES with new grand action. [illegible] Broadway. LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Private lessons given upon Boehm and other flutes, at No. [illegible] between Bleecker and Amity.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated mid-way between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN B. YALE.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut, newest and most approved patterns. SOLOMON FANNING, No. 20 Catharine-st., would respectfully invite attention to this old manufacturing establishment, where may be found a large assortment of parlor, library and bedroom furniture. Will be sold at reduced prices.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—Having Harper's, Putnam's, Godey's, Graham's, and all other Periodicals, would do well to send them to H., W. & T.'s Book-Bindery, where they will be bound in a neat, substantial manner, and with dispatch.

The country trade solicited. A liberal discount made to Carriers for cash.

Persons sending volumes from the country to bind, must prepay the express charges, and be particular to state [illegible] style of binding. [illegible] No. 61 Fulton-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M.
BY CATALOGUE.
FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, MATTRESSES, CHINA, &c.

[illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Dec. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

[illegible]

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 6, 8 and 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 28 Pine and No. 26 Cedar-sts., the largest and most attractive sale of the season, fancy goods, paintings, jewelry, &c. [illegible]

WITHOUT RESERVE TO PAY ADVANCES.—DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES. [illegible]

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c. [illegible]

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 28 Pine and 26 Cedar sts., a large assortment of household furniture [illegible]

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION.—Of a valuable property, No. 116 Hudson-st., in the Fifth Ward of the City of New-York, at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of December, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following real estate, viz.:

IN PARTITION—The two-story brick front house and lot of ground known as No. 116 Hudson-st. [illegible]

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WINES, PAINTINGS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, by order of the Administrators, on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 20 East 16th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood parlor and bedroom furniture, large pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood etageres, bureaus, sofas, chairs, &c. Also, a quantity of superior wines, and an assortment of oil paintings. The sale of the parlor furniture will take place at 11 o'clock precisely. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

E. BREVOORT HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 11 Maiden-lane. [illegible]

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., [illegible]

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

LAST SALE OF ROOZEN'S CELEBRATED DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS—THIS DAY—A. C. TUTTLE will sell at 12 o'clock, at No. 27 Wall-st., one case Bulbous Roots, in lots to suit purchasers, being the last of the lot from W. ROOZEN.

Also, 1 case VANDERSCHOOT & SON'S, to close consignments.

Also, 1 case VAN WAVEREN & SON'S.

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—by BELL & BUSH—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, in the auction rooms, No. 27 Centre-st., will be sold a splendid variety of rich dry goods. [illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 19 Nassau-st. [illegible]

STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO.'s regular Semi-Weekly Sale of Stocks, &c., will be held THIS DAY (Saturday, Dec. 2) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. [illegible]

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE—Executed by THEODORE H. GRAY to JOSEPH [illegible] ... JAS. S. TENSEL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF BARRETT [illegible] ... GEORGE F. THOMAS [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

GREAT BRUNSWICK STATE LOAN OF 1,750,000 [illegible]

This loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Main. [illegible]

The next drawing will take place in December, 1854.

THE PRICE OF SHARES IS AS FOLLOWS:

[illegible]

Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & CO., No. 26 Lombard-st., London. [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. Co., No. 40 Wall-st., N. Y., Nov. 28, 1854.

CALL FOR THE 10TH AND 11TH INSTALLMENTS.—A further installment of ten per cent. on the increased Capital Stock of this Company has been called for, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of December, proximo, at the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, by which draft will be drawn as heretofore. [illegible]

By order of the Board.
WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, Nov. 4, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of five dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company, on which ten dollars per share has been heretofore paid, is required to be paid on or before the 5th day of December next, at the office of the Company, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from this date, to, and including the 15th day of November instant, but no transfers will be permitted after that date without payment of the installment now called.

By order of the Executive Committee.
J. F. BUNCE, Secretary.

GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO.—Bankers, Hartford, Conn., are prepared to negotiate commercial paper and loans; make collections; buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and other securities, on commission and transact a general Banking Business.

D. F. ROBINSON, late President Hartford Bank.
CALVIN DAY, of the firm of Day, Owen & Co.
GEO. P. BISSELL, late Cashier of Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, Hartford.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, [illegible] ... JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED—(For many years past Secretary of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company) is about to commence a GENERAL BANKING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in the sale and negotiation of State, Bank and Railway Stocks and Securities, and of Business Paper. [illegible] ... GILEAD A. SMITH.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible] ... By order of the Board of Directors.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

ADVANCES IN CASH made by the subscriber upon Flour, Grain, Sugar, Cotton and other produce in store. [illegible]
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 18 Old-slip, corner of Water-st.

FIRST CLASS BONDS AND MORTGAGES purchased, and advances made upon business paper by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 18 Old-slip, corner of Water-st.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT of ten per cent. on the Scrip Stock is required to be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on or before the 1st day of December, 1854. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

$60,000 TO LOAN—ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, [illegible]

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by [illegible] ... J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, [illegible] ... DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DRAKE & BRADFORD, No. 2 Wall-st., make collections on all parts of the Union and British Provinces, buy and sell land warrants and stocks, bonds, &c., on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

THE BILLS OF THE WOODBURY BANK—Connecticut, will be received by the Mercantile Bank, New-York, at par. DANIEL CURTIS, President.

PAHQUIOQUE BANK—DANBURY, CONN.—Redeemed at ¼ per cent. by [illegible]

BONDS AND MORTGAGES WANTED—For sums from $1,000 upwards. [illegible]

STOCKS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by C. W. GREENLEAF, office No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June [illegible] 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker, will be given up to him.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1854.—The BANK OF HORNELLSVILLE has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of F. L. NICHOLS & CO., of the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York as such agent, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 12, 1851.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, is dissolved by the death of Mr. NATHAN BABCOCK, (who was lost with the steamer Arctic.) The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners.
GEORGE W. DUBUISSON,
JOHN H. HALL.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1854. No. 115 Fulton-st.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of November. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the parties.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
AUGUSTINE SMITH.
Nov. 1, 1854. No. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The surviving partners of the late firm of BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, have consolidated their interests with those of Messrs. JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., under the name and firm of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., who will continue the Paper Commission business, in all its branches, at No. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
GEORGE W. DUBUISSON,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
JOHN H. HALL.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.
HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
New-York, May 1, 1854.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL—THE NEW-CREEK COMPANY offers for sale Coal from their mines in Hampshire County, Va., to be shipped from their wharves in Baltimore, or from their depot in New-York. This Coal has been used in United States steamers, locomotives and iron foundries with entire satisfaction. For steam purposes it has no superior. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

COAL.—J. L. WORTH, Coal Dealer.—Yard, corner of 18th and Thompson-sts. Down-town office, No. 18 Wall-st., second story, in the rear.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c., &c., &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire proof buildings to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—Summer Arrangement, 1854. [illegible]

WINCHESTER AND ALTON RAILROAD. [illegible]

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS. [illegible]

F. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKIE, SHEBOYGAN and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. [illegible]

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. [illegible], 1854. Leave New-York for Easton by steamers for Elizabethport, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. [illegible]
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo, Dunkirk. [illegible] ... D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, [illegible] ... OLIVER W. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES. [illegible]

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. [illegible] ... MARC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., [illegible] ... JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. [illegible]

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, [illegible]

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 41 Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LUDLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 64 Wall-st.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES,
No. 22 William-st. and No. 177 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.
Nov. 17, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000,
with a large surplus.
This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.
JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Broad-st.—New-York, Nov. 21, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the shareholders on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
H. QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of December next.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 21, 1854.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the finest of foreign brands. [illegible] ... JAMES T. [illegible], No. 6 Water-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. [illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

[illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, Capt. TURNER, (2,000 tons burden,) will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, being but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling Green.
Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half-ounce.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, THOS. SKINNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. [illegible] ... LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans direct, via Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connelly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure Passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.
N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SCHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail Tuesday, Dec. 12.
Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will leave New-York [illegible]
The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.
For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $21; Pilatka, $23.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition. [illegible] ... Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Sixteenth edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. [illegible] ... Dr. LARMONT [illegible]

SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL.—For the cure of Deafness, discharge of matter from the Ears, &c.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—I hereby certify that when I was about 12 years old, I gradually became deaf in both ears, so that in a few months I found it almost impossible to hear, unless in the very loudest tone of voice. [illegible] ... Mrs. REBECCA BAXTER.
Be particular and buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., as there is a counterfeit article in the market.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, and every disease connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL. $3 per bottle, or two for $5. Office, No. 68 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

SMETHIAN—For chapped hands, &c. Is certain in its effects, pleasant in its application and harmless in its nature. One trial will insure confidence. Sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., at their different stores, and by all the principal druggists in the City and country. W. WATSON, Wholesale Agent, No. 77 Fulton-st.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—10th edition, 262 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 20 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 243 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. POWELL, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Has practiced twenty years in this City. His "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office; also, beautiful Artificial Eyes. At home from 8 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 500 Broadway.

LEECHES.—50,000 Swedish and German Leeches, arrived in prime order, per steamer Hermann, for sale by J. F. CLEU & CO., Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

INDIA RUBBER COATS, HORSE COVERS, &c.—Which are perfectly water-proof, and will not become sticky in any climate. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE, in the Nineteenth Ward of said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, J. M. DAVIES, No. 71 Wall-st., in this City, on or before the 28th day of December, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. 56 Wall-st., in said City, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 18th day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and containing as follows, that is to say: [illegible]

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr.,
JOHN A. WEEKS,
JOSEPH S. YORK, Commissioners.
New-York, Nov. 22, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from 42d-st. to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, Chambers-st., City Hall, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows: [illegible]

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. PURSER,
WM. SINCLAIR,
Commissioners.
New-York, Nov. 24, 1854.

BY ORDER OF HON. JOHN DUER, Justice of the Superior Court of the City and County of New-York.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an attachment has issued, [illegible] ... JARED SPARKS, Attorney for Attaching Creditor, No. 32 John-st.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ROBERT H. BOYD, F. DENTON WILKIN, and ALEXANDER L. VAN BUREN against [illegible] ... HOOPER C. VAN VORST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION for the discharge of WILLIAM H. WILCOX, an insolvent, from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. [illegible] ... J. V. L. FENTON, Attorney for the said Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH MOORE, [illegible] ... ALFRED MOORE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID W. MURPHY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN C. SMITH, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated Sept. 15, 1854.
HENRY OAKEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT GILLESPIE, late of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, and formerly of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 19 East 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of June, 1854.
JAMES STUART, Administrator, with will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW G. SELTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 282 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1854.
THOMAS MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CRINES DUBOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of FANCHER & EAGER, No. 289 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of JUNE next.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 1, 1854.
SARAH VEITCH, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. HERRIMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 66 Remsen-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated Nov. 17, 1854.
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE V. SCHOTT, late of the City of New-York, tobacconist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the place of business of James L. Schott, No. 177 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of September, 1854.
CATHARINE A. SCHOTT, Administratrix,
JAMES L. SCHOTT, Administrator.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY, incorporated by and under the laws of the State of New-York, are requested to present the same to the Secretary, G. M. WILSON, with proper vouchers of their correctness, at his office, No. 17 Greenwich-st., on or before 1st day of March, 1855.—Dated Aug. 21, 1854.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against THE AMERICAN CANDLE COMPANY, incorporated by and under the Laws of the State of New-York, are requested to present the same to the Secretary, G. M. WILSON, with proper vouchers of their correctness, at his office, No. 17 Greenwich-st., on or before the 1st day of March, 1855.—Dated Aug. 21, 1854.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

BANKS SOMETIMES EXPLODE—Brokers fail and merchants "go up," but LILLIE'S SAFES AND BANK LOCKS were never known to fail or yield their securities, except to the proper authorities. [illegible] ... J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF AVENUE A, from 86th-st. to 92d-st., where it strikes the East River, in said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (3d story front room,) in this City, on or before the 4th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons, who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 16th of November, 1854.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 5th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of Avenue A, between the northerly side of 86th-st. and the East River.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and Avenue B, and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and the 1st-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
EDWARD C. WEST,
ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON,
GEORGE E. BALDWIN,
Commissioners.
New-York, Sept. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THE NINTH-AVENUE, from Bloomingdale road to 125th-st., in said City.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st. (second story front room,) in this City, on or before the 13th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 1st day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioners Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 23d day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of the 9th av., between the northerly side of 59th-st., and the southerly side of 125th-st.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between 9th-av. and the 8th-av. and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between the 9th-av. and the 10th-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
GERSHOM COHEN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
Commissioners.
New-York, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the 4th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Livingston Livingston, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st. (second story front room,) in this City, on or before the 13th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 12 o'clock M. on the 25th day of November, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 16th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 4th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 80th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 16th day of December, 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON,
EDMOND GROSS,
TERENCE McGUIRE,
Commissioners.
New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTY-FIRST STREET, from the 4th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st. (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the [illegible] day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 9th day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 20th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 4th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 81st-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH,
ARTHUR T. MILLS,
ABRAHAM MOORE,
Commissioners.
New-York, Oct. 17, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, from the 4th-av. to the East River, City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (3d story, front room,) in this city, on or before the 23d day of December, 1854.

SECOND.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 5th day of January, 1855.

THIRD.—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 17th day of January, 1855.

FOURTH.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of 4th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 73d-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

FIFTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.—New-York, Nov. 15, 1854.
PATRICK KELLY,
MICHAEL A. REED,
ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER,
Commissioners.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OTIS C. LOVETT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of SOUTHWICK & PHELPS, No. 280 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 2, 1854.
ELIAS T. GRANT,
LUCY C. LOVETT, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH HAMERSLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of SHEPHERD KNAPP, No. 78 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of June, 1854.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
MARGARET S. HAMERSLEY, Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM GUERNAUER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 305 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of May next.—Dated Oct. 28, 1854.
ELIZA E. GUERNAUER, Executrix.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

SCOTLAND.

Anniversary Festival of the St. Andrew's Society.

The ninety-eighth Anniversary festival of the St. Andrew's Society was celebrated last night in the Metropolitan Hotel by a public dinner. The attendance was not so large as on former occasions, but the company seemed determined to make up in sociability and enjoyment what it lacked in numbers, and certainly, if we may judge from the spirit and good humor with which the affair passed off, the effort was nothing short of a most successful one.

The dinner was got up in a style as elegant as it was luxurious, and presented some features characteristic of the occasion, and highly appropriate. Scotch Haggis and a variety of National dishes were intermingled with the lavish and costly supply of other and more indigenous delicacies that graced the board, and at a still later hour a quantity of "Glenlivet" was introduced, which did its part toward promoting the hilarity of the evening. At the centre of the transverse table, placed at the head of the room, sat the President, Adam Norrie, Esq., with the Presidents and Representatives of the sister societies seated at either hand; Mr. Young of the St. George's Society, Mr. Miles of the St. David's, and Mr. Bonney of the New-England, on the right, and Mr. Stuart of the St. Patrick's and Mr. De Peyster of the St. Nicholas on the left.

Behind this table stood a large and beautiful transparency of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, with the motto above of "Relieve the distressed," and underneath, the thistle and the national legend interwoven, "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

The walls were draped with flags. At the lower end of the room an excellent band was stationed, the music of which was varied at intervals by a "braw highland man" in full Scotch costume, whose performances on the Scotch bagpipes were greeted with great applause.

At the further end of the tables, stretched longitudinally down the apartment, presided Col. Maxwell and Mr. Johnston, the first and second Vice Presidents. Rev. Dr. McLeod (Chaplain,) asked the customary blessing. When the cloth had been removed,

The President rose to offer the Society's congratulations for being permitted again, under the patronage of the good St. Andrew, to meet around this festive board. It had so often been his high privilege to address them on occasions similar to the present, that this time in making known the condition of the Society, he had nothing new to communicate. The workings of this Society though rather unostentatious were not the less effective. Owing to the high rate of living during the past year, the demands on the Society's funds were larger than in any previous year. Eleven hundred persons had been relieved at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars, [applause] and withal a small sum had been added to the permanent fund. This increasing responsibility called for increased funds, and the most legitimate means of acquiring more was by enrolling new members. The past year, he continued, had been an interesting and eventful one. War had resumed the place of peace, and although their dear native land had not been directly engaged in it, yet many of her gallant sons had not only "marched o'er the border," but crossed the sea, and met their enemies on their own ground, and showed that the gallantry of Scotland yet survived in all its indomitable courage and daring self-devotion. The battle-field of Balaklava, and the trenches of Sebastopol, showed that Scotchmen, without disparagement to their gallant comrades of other portions of the empire, were yet worthy to perpetuate the glory of Bruce and Wallace. [Loud Applause.] He concluded by proposing the first toast:

"*The day and a' who honor it.*"

Air—"Auld lang syne."

The second toast—

The Land o' Cakes—

was then drunk with the accustomed honors.

Music—"The rest of Tullloch Gorum."

Third toast—

The Land we live in.

Music—"Hail Columbia."

Song by Mr. Simpson—

"I've wandered through many a sunny clime,
Where flowers of beauty grew."

The toast of "The Queen" was received with vociferous and continued cheers.

Song, with musical accompaniment—most of the company standing—

"God save the Queen."

"The President of the United States," was received with loud hurras.

Air—"Hail to the Chief, &c."

Song by Col. Maxwell—

"When comes forth the bold soldier."

The sixth toast—

The Memory of Wallace and Bruce—Their names the pride, their fame the glory of their country—

Drunk standing, and in impressive silence.

Air—"Scot's wha hae wi' Wallace bled."

Song by Mr. Clirehugh—

"The broadsword of Scotland."

The President then proposed the next regular toast: "The Parish schools and Universities of Scotland. Nurseries of sound knowledge and elegant literature." Drunk with all the honors. Air: Song by Mr. Simpson: "When Vulcan forged the bolts of Jove."

Eighth Toast: "The City of New-York." Drunk with enthusiasm. Music: "Yankee Doodle."

The ninth toast was received with loud cheers: "The Representatives of the British Government in this Country." Music: "Rule Britannia."

Mr. Barclay, British Vice-Consul, briefly responded. He was to be considered as but the crack of a pea gun, proceeding the charge of the regular cannon. He would propose, "The Scotch Regiments in the East: may the Almighty God render their persons as invulnerable as their fame." [Loud Cheers.]

The President introduced in flattering terms the tenth toast: "Our sister Charitable Societies, and our honored guests who represent them."

This sentiment was received with loud hurrahs.

Mr. Young, President of the St. George's Society, responded in a clever speech. Those who had left more recently than him remembered the hapless youth who was everywhere met in the woods, in the vales, and in the brakes of the streams, met by the echo of his thoughts, Love, love, love. So with us it was war, war, war; and he had difficulty even at this festive board in keeping his thoughts from that field on which all their thoughts were centered. Whilst paying a high compliment to the simple heroism of Sir Colin Campbell, he related an anecdote of the seizure of some Russian prisoners by the Scotch soldiers, and begged to propose as a toast, in all seriousness: "The Soldiers in Petticoats: The Russians dread of falling into their hands at the battle of the Alma, is a high compliment to the Scottish system of Petticoat government."

(Applause and laughter.)

Music—Martial air on the Bagpipes.

Mr. Stuart, President of the St. Patrick's Society, returned his thanks, whilst agreeing heartily with the sentiment that foreigners coming to this country should as far as possible identify themselves with the institutions and interests of this country, yet he could not see in the formation and maintenance of societies like the St. Andrew's, anything incompatible with that principle. He paid a high compliment to the gallantry, the military courage, and the intellectual skill of Scotchmen, and in conclusion proposed a toast eulogistic of Scottish character. He resumed his seat amid applause.

Mr. Miles, of the St. David's (Welsh) Society, made a few words of acknowledgment. He proposed a sentiment expressive of the benevolence of Scotch character, which was received with cheers.

Mr. F. De Peyster, President of the St. Nicholas Society, had listened with great satisfaction to the tribute that had been paid to the valor of the English, Scotch, and Irish troops engaged in the Eastern war, whose spirit had been expressed with great force by the Irishman who, when asked if his regiment was ready to march, replied, "Yes, place your honor; shure we have been ready from the beginning." [Laughter.] The speaker referred to the propitious union existing between England and Scotland, and offered *apropos* to that event the following toast:

"*The Union of 1707*—The wisdom which accomplished this great measure is best represented by the growth and independence of Great Britain. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Bonney, on behalf of the New-England Society, returned his thanks. No New-Englander could ever feel a stranger among Scotchmen, for foremost among the band, the asseveration of whose principles had led to the expulsion of his forefathers, stood the Scotchman, John Knox. [Applause.] A very considerable proportion of the population of New-England was Scotch, and in many localities these Scotch settlers had preserved many of their national customs, both social and religious. He proposed: "The Scotch element in New-England character; never wanting in the genuine New-Englander." Music—"Scotch Reel."

The President then proposed the eleventh toast:

"Honest men and bonnie lassies."

It was received with loud cheers.

Duet—Mr. Simpson and Mr. Clirehugh—

"Here's a health to all good lasses."

The last regular toast was then proposed

"May care and trouble never fash,
And mirth and joy be wi' you a'."

Colonel Maxwell, after referring to the charitable actions of the Society, proposed:

"*The New Members of the Society*—May they continue their predecessors in maintaining the reputation of the Society."

Dr. Eadie responded.

Several volunteer toasts were then given and responded to, after which the company broke up.

☞ It has been stated that Gray, the vitriol-thrower, was superintendent of the Sunday School of the Oliver-street Baptist Church. This was a mistake. He was formerly a teacher in that Sunday School, but Isaac Newton, Esq., has for many years been Superintendent.

The Missing Millionaire—His Death and Burial as an Unknown Man.

In yesterday's Times we published brief particulars of the sudden and mysterious disappearance of a wealthy old gentleman named John L. Norton, who left his residence in Pearl-street several days ago. The announcement produced considerable excitement, and great anxiety was manifested by the relatives and friends of Mr. Norton for his safety. At first, it was surmised that owing to his living in close proximity to the "Points," he had been waylaid, robbed and assassinated by some of the villains who loiter about that locality, though search was made by the police authorities, but without obtaining any clue to his whereabouts. In the afternoon it was ascertained that one of the Coroners held an inquest last week on the body of an unknown man who was killed on the Third-avenue Railroad. One of the family called at the Coroner's office during the afternoon, and identified a knife and pair of spectacles that were found on the body, as belonging to Mr. Norton. It seems he was in the habit of riding daily out of town in the City cars for exercise, and about a week ago, while he was alighting from a car of the Third-avenue Railroad, his foot was caught under the wheel and his body drawn under the car. The injuries he received terminated his existence in a few hours. After the inquisition was held, the remains were handed over to the Almshouse officials for burial, and the interment took place at the public grave-yard. From the identification of the knife and spectacles, the body was traced to this place, and after a long and tedious search among the thousands of dead it was found, and immediately disinterred.

Mr. Norton was nearly 90 years of age, and is one of several brothers who settled on Long Island over half a century ago, and became very rich.

The Comptroller's Office "Short"—No Money to Pay the City Officials.

An unusual degree of excitement was witnessed yesterday at the Comptroller's Office, in consequence of the refusal of Mr. Flagg to pay the Police and Civil Judges, Clerks, and other City officials, their regular salaries, due monthly. The reason assigned was that no appropriations had been made. Mr. Flagg declined to take any extra responsibility, and the creditors were compelled to leave without receiving their dues. We also learn that the last two quarterly accounts of the four Coroners,—amounting to some $6,000 each,—for holding Inquests, were not paid by the Comptroller as ordered by the Supervisors. The Coroners were unable to lose the use of their money for so long a time, and were finally forced to get their bills against the City discounted at one of the Wall-street Banks.

Chelsea Free Industrial School.

The Thanksgiving Festival, celebrated at this School Thursday morning, was attended by a number of ladies and gentlemen, drawn together by the interest which this benevolent enterprise has excited. The children assembled—117 in number—appearing so clean, decently clad, orderly and well behaved; have most of them, within a few months, been gathered into the school, in a miserable and destitute condition, covered with filth, and apparently untameable. The propriety and gentleness of their demeanor, their cheerful and happy countenances, their free and ready answers, showed how much kindness and apt teaching can accomplish in the improvement of children, however degraded and ignorant.

The services were opened with prayers, including the Lord's Prayer, in which all the children joined audibly. A chant was then sung, and a portion of Scripture having been read, they were addressed by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, respecting the object of Thanksgiving Day, and the duty of gratitude to God for all his gifts and mercies. This part of the service was especially interesting, from the colloquial manner in which it was conducted, and the intelligent and often unexpected and odd answers given by the children. After singing the *Gloria in Excelsis*, and the following hymn composed for the occasion, they partook of a collation, and were dismissed to their homes with smiling faces and glad hearts.

Effects of Hard Times.

We heard yesterday, that a large number of workmen had been dismissed from the great manufacturing establishments of the City. One of the principal Iron Works near the Dry Dock, discharged *five hundred* men at once. It formerly employed nearly six hundred. The cause assigned was the scarcity of money, the difficulty of closing contracts, and a general depression in the manufacturing interests. What the men are to do who are now out of employ, cannot be told.

Accidents.

Yesterday morning Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest at the City Hospital, on the body of Homer Nichols, who died from the effects of a gun-shot wound received in October last. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

Yesterday morning a child named Francis R. Bomstead died from a fracture of the skull, received by falling off his chair at his parent's house, No. 86 Attorney-street. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was only 18 months of age.

Yesterday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, a large grind stone in the steam factory, corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, burst with quite a loud report, shattering the stone into numberless pieces, one of which struck David Colville on the head, inflicting a frightful and probably fatal wound. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital by the Eighteenth Ward Police, where but faint hopes of his recovery are entertained. Jas. Martin, a lad, was also injured, but will recover.

(Advertisement.)

"Where did You Buy that Elegant Shawl, Emma?"—"Where did I buy it? Why, I bought it where I did my silk dress, at Heard, Clapp & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street, to be sure; and that was not my only purchase. See that rich plaid of sister Carrie, and that beautiful merino of Ma's. Besides, that exquisite velvet mantilla of Julia's. They all came from No. 301 Grand-street? Why, I guess you don't read the papers, do you? or you would not ask that question." "Well! Emma, dear, I did read about their dissolving partnership and closing business; but I thought everybody was selling out just now—at least they say so." "Say so! Fudge, does everybody commence at the first of the season to sell the latest styles at half price, or do they wait until the season is over, and all the richest goods selected?" "Of course, then, they can afford to sell at less than cost. But if you wish to see the latest styles you go to Heard, Clapp & Co., No. 301 Grand-street."

(Advertisement.)

Burglars! Thieves!! Robbers!!!—The detection of the thieves who robbed the Windham Bank on the night of the 17th of $30,000, did not prevent a like occurrence happening to Messrs. Eggleston & Mix's Safe, of Albany, on the 21st, by similar gentry, who forced $800 in notes and $300 in bills from it. The question as to "Who will be robbed next?" can best be answered by those who rely on sheet iron Safes for security. Lillies' Impenetrable Safes and Empire Bank Locks, with their solid walls of two-inch wrought and chilled iron, are the only reliable security, and from which a single dollar was never forced by the adroit burglar, or scathed by fire. Banks have adopted them generally where known—why should the funds of merchants, jewelers and others be less secure? A full assortment at the Dépôt of the World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square, New-York.

J. C. Morris, Agent.

(Advertisement.)

Montrose, Pa. Nov. 11, 1854.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st. New-York.

Gentlemen: Our town was visited with a severe fire last night, which consumed over twenty buildings. The fire commenced next door to our store, which was burned, together with nearly all our stock. Your safe, Rich's Improved, (Wilder's Patent,) which contained our valuable books and moneys, came out all safe.

Respectfully yours, Bently & Read.

(Advertisement.)

☞ A few lessons will really accomplish more in qualifying one to sketch and paint from nature, in Mr. Wood's new system, taught at No. 463 Broadway, than is usually gained by years of practice in other modes. Mr. W. receives new pupils to-day and Monday.

(Advertisement.)

Open Day and Evening—The Phrenological Rooms of Fowlers, Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, between Duane and Pearl-sts., free to visitors day and evening. Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character given when desired.

(Advertisement.)

How to Cure Rheumatism!—Sent entirely *free* to every sufferer, on receipt of a single three cent stamp, which will be used in prepaying said information. Address Box No. 81, Post-Office, Albany, N. Y.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Get a good Likeness for a Holiday Present. Root, No. 363 Broadway, will give one that is perfect in all respects, Photographs, Crayons and Stereoscopes taken in any weather.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Courts.

In the Kings County Court of Sessions, before Hon. Henry A. Moore, County Judge, and Justices Stilwell and Stevens, Oliver H. Tomlinson, heretofore convicted of committing a rape upon a little girl named Pullis, in Williamsburg, was arraigned and sentenced to ten years imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison at Sing Sing. The prisoner, in answer to questions put to him by the Court, stated that he was 61 years of age, born in London, England, and was a music-teacher by profession.

James Mulligan pleaded guilty to selling liquor without license. Sentence deferred.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer assembled, but, without transacting any business, adjourned over till to-day.

Fires.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in John Smith's Grocery store, corner of Raymond-street and Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn. The fire was extinguished by the Fourth District Police. Damage, $50—covered by insurance. At 9 o'clock same night, the roof of a row of four small wooden buildings on Franklin-place, (leading from Pearl to Jay street,) owned by Mr. Elisha Bailey, was burnt off. Loss on the houses, $1,000, which is covered by insurance. By this fire a large number of poor families were turned into the street, and what property they succeeded in rescuing from the fire, was mostly stolen from the places where removed for safety. In one instance this happens to be a peculiar hardship. Mr. Stephen C. Phillips, a member of the Second District Police, succeeded in rescuing most of his furniture and the clothing of his children, five in number. The thieves seized upon everything leaving himself and family without house, furniture or clothing.

Finances of Brooklyn.

The receipts at the Tax Collector's office of the city of Brooklyn during the past month amount to $312,000. Of this sum $114,000 were received on the last day of the month. The aggregate amount is over two-fifths of the sum collected during the year.

☞ Prof. Hitchcock, of Amherst, commences next week in Brooklyn a course of lectures upon "The Religious Bearings of Geology." The eminence of the lecturer in this field of science gives a peculiar attraction to the announcement. The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association have done good service in instituting this series of lectures.

☞ An address will be delivered by Mr. C. L. Brace, Secretary of the Christian's Aid Society, in the Athenæum Hall, Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Dec. 3, at 7 o'clock, upon the *Ragged Schools of England*.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 30, by Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Charles Childs to Mrs. Sarah B. Bradford, both of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 30, by Rev. Joseph Tagart, Mr. Andrew Brown, of Brooklyn, to Miss Jane McLaughlan, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, Mr. John H. Scott, of Walton-upon-Thames, England, to Miss Olivia, daughter of John W. Hoyt, Esq., of this City.

At Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, in the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Elbert S. Porter, Mr. William Ferris and Sarah F., daughter of Thomas Warner, Esq.

In Williamsburg, on Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 30, by Rev. H. Floy Roberts, at the residence of [illegible], Mr. Wilberforce Auld, of New-York, to Miss Frances A. Hoyt, of the former place.

At Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 29, by Rev. B. C. Taylor, Mr. James F. De Motte, of West Hoboken, to Miss Adelaide Morton, youngest daughter of the late Robert Morton, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 30, Mrs. Susan Moore, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Saturday, 2d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 30, of consumption, Helen, daughter of John and Janet Kirkpatrick, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 289 Greenwich-st., on Saturday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 30, of consumption, Mrs. Phila E., wife of Mr. Chauncey Clark, aged 28 years.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, of typhoid fever, Urian F. Carpenter.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 15 West 20th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 30, Mary Adams, aged 67. The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Thomas H. and Wm. F. Woodcock, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 147 Waverly-place, on Sunday, at 1 P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

At Williamsburg, on Thursday, Nov. 30, suddenly, Henrietta Baylis, infant son of Geo. M. and Kate C. Mann, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, corner of Lorimer and Devoe streets, Williamsburg, on Sunday morning, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Nov. 30, Anna Elizabeth, infant daughter of Rev. John Neander, aged 3 years and 4 months.

This child was of uncommon promise, and was suddenly called away from apparently perfect health, after an illness of only one day. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Neander, No. 27 South 1st-st., Williamsburg, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 1, after a long and painful illness, Mary L., wife of Isaac S. Foote, in the 42d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 25 Prince-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 3d inst., at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation.

At Flushing, on 5th day morning, the 1st of 12th month, Anthony Franklin in his 57th year.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son in law, Wm. Smart, on 2d day, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the railroad dépôt, Flushing.

In Burlington, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 30, at her residence, Mrs. Susan V. Bradford, in the 90th year of her age.

Her friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Burlington, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 2, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

In Jersey City, on Friday, Dec. 1, Helen, daughter of Moses B. and Emily Bramhall, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 12 Sussex place, Jersey City, on Sunday, 3d inst., at 1 P. M., without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 1.

$2,000 New-York 6s, '67..s3 110		100 Hudson River R...s3	30½
500 Ohio 6s, '60	97	100 do...b3	30
2,000 do.	97½	25 Panama Railroad	75
2,000 do...b3	97	60 Little Miami R. R.	77½
2,000 Kentucky 6s	95	100 Harlem Railroad	27
5,000 Virginia 6s	89	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85
[illegible]		[illegible]	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Indiana State 5s	75	121 New-York C. R. R.	[illegible]
1,000 Missouri 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	50 Michigan South. R. R.	[illegible]
5,000 do.	87	50 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	

Friday, Dec. 1—P. M.

The Money Market, after the holiday, is not much improved for that class of borrowers who are most pressing with their wants—parties who hold State Stocks, returned upon them by the contraction of the currency in the West where they have been banking upon them, or other Stocks which they deem too valuable to sacrifice at the Board at present prices, and which, indeed, cannot well be forced in large sums, or Real Estate upon which Bonds and Mortgages have been called in, or Railway and other Corporation acceptances which do not find the same favor at the discount houses as mercantile paper. Of these various collaterals the amount seeking temporary relief is quite large. It will not do to borrow on them at call, as on Stocks daily speculated in at the Brokers' Board, and so the rates of interest and commission paid even on the shortest time, say 15 to 60 days are quite extravagant. One and a half or two ℔ cent. a month is not uncommon. In some instances 2½ ℔ cent. commission for the use of the paper of certain houses of high credit has been paid *for 60 days in addition* to the Street discount upon the paper. At the same time, the Banks are doing a fair business for their customers on short bills receivable, and at the discount houses the buyers of mercantile paper manifest somewhat increased confidence, and the sales to-day at 12 to 15 ℔ cent. were quite free. Sixty day acceptances drawn from the South on favorite houses are done at 10 ℔ cent., though the shortest paper of the ordinary Produce factors, such as the receivers of Flour, Provisions, &c., is difficult to pass except at much higher rates. Foreign Exchange is very flat. The Bankers have suddenly lowered their drawing rates, and as their bills have the preference at a difference of ½ to 1 ℔ cent., the export houses find it difficult to negotiate, even at 108 to 108½ ℔ cent. on London. The whole range of quotation is 107½ to 109 ℔ cent. There is no Foreign outward mail until Tuesday next for the Boston steamer, and this delay adds to the dullness of the market.

We have been thus particular in describing the state of the Market for Money, as we find it after careful inquiry to-day, in order that our friends in the interior may not mistake the signs of returning confidence as they are reflected by the decreased Specie export and the disposition to place money at call. *Their* wants, for the most part, grow out of operations in the Bank Note currency, local Railways, and time paper drawn against Produce. These, we have only to repeat, come on the Market too rapidly for easy negotiation on living terms; faster than the improvement in the ability of the City Banks and outside Money lenders.

In attempting to guard against fraud, the Banks appear to overlook the importance of having the mode of certifying checks and notes uniform. If every Bank pursues a different plan, one declaring its certification not valid unless countersigned by the President or Cashier, as in the case of the Chatham Bank and also the Bull's Head Bank, whose circulars appear to-day, and another prescribing that the certification must be by a Bookkeeper as well as Teller, as in the instance of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, while a third, like the Mechanics' Bank, insists upon a certain stamp being used, there is danger that the whole practice will become so complicated and confused that Bank officers and others cannot certainly tell, practically, whether notes, acceptances or checks that appear to be certified, are really so, in binding form, or not. In the pressure of daily business it is not easy to remember fifty different modes. If the system be so clogged with multifarious regulations that it will not work with readiness and certainty, it will doubtless soon be rejected altogether. In that case the Banks and the commercial community will be compelled to return to the highly dangerous course of using Bank notes or coin for their daily transactions. This would be so very inconvenient and unsafe for all parties, that it is conceived no steps leading to it should be taken without general concert and careful consideration. The Associated Banks, in the Clearing House, through which nine-tenths of all the certifications pass in the daily clearances, will probably act, in a body, on the subject.

There was very unfavorable rumors talked of in the course of the day. One related to a suspected Bank defalcation, but after the Bank was named, nothing transpired to authorize the suspicion. The Wheat Growers Bank of New-Jersey, suspended payment. Its notes are based on Virginia and other State Stocks, and will pay a liberal dividend. A firm of Sugar Refiners are reported to have asked an extension of time from their creditors. The most important report related to an eminent Iron and Railway house in Albany, but we have authority, upon which the utmost reliance can be placed, to say that no default has occurred in their engagements and none likely to occur, though similar rumors were first afloat in Albany a day or two ago. Our informants, two well-known gentlemen, direct from Albany, and likely to know the whole truth of the case, assure us that we may give the report a most emphatic contradiction, which we should otherwise have felt disposed to do on the strength of the large wealth of the senior member of the house, in the absence of a positive announcement of failure. A mischievous slip from one of the *Bank Note Reporters*—not Thompson's—was circulated, to the prejudice of several of the New-York Country Banks, three out of five of which, if not the whole lot, will probably survive this unwarranted stab at their credit, for some time to come. The positive currency disasters of the day, outside the State of New-York, are bad enough, without these attempts to add to the catalogue by directing suspicion against the Banks nearer home.

The Stock Market was unequal in tone and prices. State Securities were again forced, and Virginias sold as low as 87 ℔ cent. Missouri's fell off again to 81, and Indiana Fives to 75. Ohio and Kentucky Sixes sold at previous rates. Two of the Railroads, Erie and Reading, were well supported through the day. New-York Central opened at the large advance made in prices day before yesterday, and Cash Stock sold at 85 ℔ cent. But the Bears fought the rise rather fiercely, and after supplying themselves with the wants of the day for deliveries, offered contracts down to 82 ℔ cent. at the Second Board. At one time buyers option 6 months was offered at 82, while Cash Stock was wanted by the same parties at 82½. The transfer books close to-morrow at 2 o'clock, for the election on the 13th inst. The suddenness of the order from Albany was much complained of by both by buyers and sellers, though the date of the election was publicly notified several weeks ago, and a preliminary closing of the books ought to have been well understood. The maturing contracts which are thus thrown over to the 14th December are quite numerous. A further considerable business was done in Illinois Central Bonds, and the Sixes of the New-York Central were in request at 83 ℔ cent. The market closed unsettled and somewhat feverish in prices.

The import of Foreign Goods at this port for the month of November, officially declared at the Custom House, is as follows:

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$5,749,536
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2,163,366
Free Goods	689,817
Total entries	$8,602,721
Against November, 1853	13,430,365
Decreased import	[illegible]

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $30,121. The Goods withdrawn from Warehouse amount to $1,431,775, making the value of the Goods thrown into market, including the entries, as above, for consumption direct, $7,178,312.

The total Import of Foreign Goods for the 11 months of the calendar year is as follows:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1854.	1853.
January	$19,816,000	$13,405,000
February	16,816,000	17,339,000
March	16,112,000	19,166,000
April	16,573,000	14,320,000
May	17,015,000	14,332,000
June	13,599,000	17,346,000
July	20,034,000	19,099,000
August	23,819,000	19,582,000
September	14,103,000	16,067,000
October	10,940,000	11,936,000
November	8,593,000	13,430,000
Total 11 months	$170,361,000	$176,070,000
Decrease this year		5,709,000

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $350,233, of which $150,000 was by transfer from the Boston Office, through the Assay Department. The payments were $161,479. The balance this afternoon $6,637,309. The Treasury of the United States reports in all its depositories, at the close of November, $27,980,000; of which $26,245,000 was undrawn for at the following principal points:

At New-York	$6,112,000	St. Louis	4,907,000
Philadelphia	3,567,000	San Francisco	819,000
Boston	4,616,000	Miscellaneous	1,810,000
New-Orleans	4,438,000		
Total			$26,245,000

The Dry Goods Import of the present week is only $650,460, against $1,256,089 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumption direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	947	$110,462	31	$16,594	108	$41,166
Man. of Cotton	319	36,133	549	21,354	93	11,737
Man. of Silk	285	99,973	497	103,575	177	81,661
Man. of Flax	324	73,435	78	2,841	151	34,115
Miscellaneous	2000	29,235	5385	29,598	68	11,184
Total	4,511	$[illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible]	[illegible]	$117,[illegible]
		365,197				365,[illegible]
Total Entered		$[illegible]	Total Marketed			$[illegible]

The Exports for the week, (exclusive of Specie,) compared with the corresponding week of last year, has been as follows:

	1853. Quantity.	Value.	1854. Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	4,275	$210,130	1,667	$70,456
Flour, bbls	98,616	603,329	14,060	137,184
Wheat, bushels	308,360	512,694		
Corn, bushels	20,001	16,114	180,560	175,340
Corn Meal, bbls	748	2,358	1,707	7,704
Beef, bbls	681	11,647	1,099	13,310
Pork, bbls	1,856	25,021	2,600	41,295
Total Produce		$1,386,800		$454,905
Total Merchandise		647,031		679,147
Total exports for week		$2,031,613		$1,133,940

Two Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds will be held to-morrow, (Saturday,) at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock—one by Mr. Nicolay, the other by A. H. Muller & Co.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Friday, Dec. 1—11 A. M.

The weather to-day is quite cold and stormy, and the market opens quietly. Buyers are waiting the effect of the *Africa's* news on the New-York market. Our quotations for all articles are unchanged. Flour—The demand for flour is mainly for the local trade. Sales this morning, 400 bbls. at $8 50 for Illinois from Spring Wheat; $8 75 for fancy Wisconsin. A sale was made yesterday afternoon of 300 bbls. Michigan at $8 75. Wheat—There is a fair inquiry for Wheat. Sales 20,000 bushels Upper Lake on private terms. Corn, Oats and Barley—We have no sales to report of Corn, Oats or Barley. Whisky—Whisky is unchanged. Sales 40 bbls. at 38c. Receipts for the last 48 hours: Flour, 4,266 bbls.; Wheat, 93,667 bushels; Corn, 70,716 bushels; Oats, 15,706 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 4,700 bushels.

Buffalo, Friday, Dec. 1—6 P. M.

The receipts of Grain since our last have been large, and mainly from the Upper Lakes. The aggregate being over 200,000 bushels.

Flour—For Flour there is only a limited demand, and we have no change to note in prices. Sales of 500 bbls. at $8 for Black Rock; $8 50 for good Upper Lake and $8 75@$9 for choice to fancy brands Michigan, Ohio and Indiana.

Wheat—The supply of Wheat is large. Sales of 8,000 bushels Upper Lake on private terms, but supposed to be at $1 80.

Corn—There is a good supply of Corn, but the demand has fallen off. To effect sales a decline of 1c. a 2c. would have to be submitted to. A small lot of 1,000 bushels sold at 73c.

Oats—Oats are nominal and dull, and held at 51c.

Whisky—Whisky is nominal at 38c.

Receipts since our last: Flour, 7,308 bbls.; Wheat, 173,419 bushels; Corn, 32,498 bushels; Oats, 18,708 bushels; Barley, 2,839 bushels; Rye, 4,700 bushels.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Nov. 30.

Under the influence of the advices *per Africa*, the market for Cotton is ½c. lower, middling being now quoted at 8½c.@8¾c. The total business of the day foots up 6,000 bales. Flour sells at $8@$8 62½, and Whisky at 40c. ℔ gallon. The outside rate for Sterling Exchange is 9 ℔ cent. premium.

Cincinnati, Friday, Dec. 1.

Eastern Exchange has declined, and we now quote it at a half to one ℔ cent. premium. Hogs are $4 50, and advancing.

Charleston, Thursday, Nov. 30.

The business in Cotton during the past week has amounted to 12,800 bales; the receipts of the same period being 21,000 bales. The market shows no change from previous quotations, good middling quoted at 9¾c. The stock now on hand at this port, exclusive of that on shipboard, is 32,558 bales.

Charleston, Friday, Dec. 1.

The Cotton Market is unsettled, favoring buyers. Eleven hundred bales were sold, to-day, at prices ranging from 7½a9½c. ℔ lb.

Sales of Stocks in Philadelphia.—*Friday—First Board*—$2,000 City Railroad 6s, (C. & P.) 85; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41; 40 do. 40½; 22 Minehill Railroad, 51; 2 Philadelphia Bank, 132; 15 Mechanics' Bank, 26; 20 Lehigh Navigation, 60; 10 Reading Railroad, 34; 100 Girard Bank, 10; 100 Long Island Railroad, 15; 25 Morris Canal, 11; 50 Wm.-Orleans Gas, 100.

Between Boards—$4,000 City Railroad 6s, (C. & P.) 85. *Second Board*—5 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41; 4 Mechanics' Bank, 26; 200 Reading Railroad, 34½; 300 do. 34; 5 Girard Bank, 10; 11 Minehill Railroad, 51; 200 Long Island Railroad, 15; 50 Morris Canal, 11½; 17 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41; 12 Lehigh Navigation, 60; $700 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 80; 4 Girard Bank, 10.

After Board—50 Morris Canal, 11; 200 Reading Railroad, 34.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 115½@116; United States 6s, '67, 115½@116; Pennsylvania 5s, 80@80½; Reading Railroad Stock, 33¾@34; Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 73@73½; Reading Railroad 6s, '44, 83@84; Pennsyl. Railroad Stock, 40@41; Morris Canal, 10@11; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 73@75; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 15@16; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 25@26; Long Island Railroad, 15@15½; Vicksburg Railroad, 8@9; Girard Bank, 10@11; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1½; Union Canal, 5@6.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

Steamers.	Leave.	For.	Days.
Union	Havre	New-York	Nov. 22
Pacific	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 29
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 2
Empire City	New-York	Havana & N. O.	Dec. 2
Sarah Sands	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 2
George Law	New-York	Aspinwall	Dec. 5
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Star of the West	New-York	San Juan	Dec. 12
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
Union	New-York	Havre	Dec. 16

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Nashville, from Charleston*—J. H. Masterson, Miss M. A. Goodrich, C. Clark, J. Stevens, F. Rogers, W. B. Carr and lady, and 14 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 08	Sun sets	4 29	Moon sets	4 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 06	Gov. Island	7 38	Hell Gate	9 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, DEC. 1

Cleared.

Ships S. S. Bishop, Sherman, Philadelphia, E. S. Ennis & Co.; Vermont, Barstow, Bristol, master; Malay, Hutchinson, Melbourne, J. H. Williams; Orpheus, (Br.,) Shilling, Bremen, Henkings, Muller & Gosling; Wm. Tell, Bonney, Havre, Boyd & Hincken, (old 30th;) Enterprise, Wait, Liverpool, Taylor & Ritch; Knickerbocker, Peabody, New-Orleans, Dunham & Thompson.

Bark Vintory, Bassett, West Coast of Africa, J. A. Macondo, (old 30th.)

Brigs Thos. Lawrence, (Dan.,) Uhl, Port-au-Prince, Funcke & Meincke; Lady of the Lake, (Br.,) Hill, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Pallas, Lambert, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon.

Schrs. Ella, Lewis Washington, E. M. Blackwell; Alto, Timmons, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Amanda Chiland, Stanwood, Barrel Stake, C. & E. J. Peters; Magnolia, Brown, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; C. E. Wickery, Horton, Pensacola, Fisk & Church.

Propellers Western Port, Hall, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Middlesex, Ely, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Sloop Rienzi, Durfee, Newport, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston 62 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Thursday, at 2½ P. M., passed steamship State of Georgia, from Philadelphia for Savannah; at 3½ P. M., signalized steamship Florida, hence for Savannah, and at 5 P. M., steamship Marion, hence for Charleston. Had strong winds from N. N. W. north of Hatteras.

Ship North America, Clarke, Liverpool Oct. 25, and Isle of Man Oct. 28, with mdse. and 741 passengers to J. W. Phillips.

Ship Bavaria, (packet,) Bailey, Havre 38 ds., with mdse. and 295 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Bark O. J. Chaffee, (of Camden, Me.,) Nichols, Shields 50 ds., with coal to A. W. Hart. Experienced heavy westerly weather, lost head-rails, &c. 24th ult., lat. 34, lon. 65, Wm. Craig, (seaman,) of England, fell from the jib-boom overboard and was lost.

Schr. J. E. Watson, Jones, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with grain to Johnson & Slaght.

Schr. E. L. Kelley, Kelley, Virginia, with oysters, bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Flordo Villa de Curado, (Port.,) De Silva, Lisbon 47 ds., with salt to P. A. Searle.

Schr. Mary Anne, Smith, Wareham, with nails.

Sailed.

Ships Enterprise, Waite, for Liverpool, and anchored at the S. W. Spit; Wm. Tell, Bonney, for Havre.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.; moderate, and clear. ... W. & N. W., and fresh.

Memoranda.

The packet ship Underwriter, reported as having grounded on the Bar, in yesterday's Times, was a mistake; the Bavaria was the ship, as the mistake occurred in a similarity between the two signals.

The bark Paul Boyce, Olney, reported as below, in this (Thursday) morning's edition, from Madeira, was an error, she having arrived on the 29th inst.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 1—Arr. ship Chariot of Fame, Liverpool; brig Metallah, Cardenas; Salem, Messina; Fingal, Coleman, Philadelphia.

Disasters.

Capt. Bailey, of packet ship Bavaria, from Havre, reports: Nov. 22, lat. 44 28, lon. 33 46, passed brig Water Lily, full of water, mains mast and foretopmast gone; had a full-length man figure-head; painted black, with a white streak and ports, and a narrow red streak above them; a half poop; appeared to have been some time in that situation—supposed her to be English.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 6, lat. 49 25, lon. 13, was passed a ship with "F" in main topsail—supposed the Compromise, from Liverpool for New-York.

Nov. 30, at 8 A. M., off Barnegat South Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Atlantic, West, from New-York for Liverpool.

AMUSEMENTS.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE TROUPE, No. 663 BROADWAY. THIRD ENTERPRISE. GIFT TICKETS to be received for the admission of four persons each.

MONDAY, and every evening this week, a burlesque Ethiopian version of the pantomime of JOCKO, OR THE BRAZILIAN APE.

They will also repeat, by general request, their laughable RAILROAD GALLOP AND ACCOMPANIMENTS; Plantation Festival, Sunquerino Burlesque, and an Unequaled Programme of Ethiopian Songs, Choruses, Solos, Duets, Jigs, &c., in which WARDEN, BOYD, LE PETITE CHRISTINE, and the entire Star Troupe will appear.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. Cards of admission, 25 cents.

GIFT TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH. Issued for his third enterprise in connection with the Mirror of North and South America, now in Boston, will be for the present, by special arrangement, ADMIT FOUR PERSONS EACH to PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE. 60,000 OF THESE TICKETS ALREADY SOLD. ONLY 40,000 MORE TO SELL.

To be obtained from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 663 Broadway. Each purchaser of one of these tickets will be presented with a certificate of share in the 100,000 VALUABLE AND COSTLY ARTICLES donated by Mr. Perham to his patrons.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Orchestra Arm-chairs $1 each; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7½ o'clock. Dress Circle Seats may be secured from 8 A. M. till 3 P. M., daily, without extra charge. SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.

In consequence of the Grand Philharmonic Concert taking place this evening, the next English Opera night will be MONDAY, Dec. 4, when MLLE. NAU will make her fourth appearance, as LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR. Her wonderful rendition and vocalization in this role is nightly received with the most enthusiastic applause.

Edgar — Mr. ST. ALBYN
Col. Ashton — Mr. IRVING | Arthur — Mr. HARRISON
Raymond — Mr. HORNCASTLE | Norman — Mr. CHAMBERS
Musical Conductor — Mr. THOMAS BAKER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FOURTEENTH-ST.—Union-square—MONDAY, Dec. 4, first time of Donizetti's Opera, in four acts of LA FAVORITA. Madame GRISI, Signori MARIO, BADIALI, and SUSINI, will sustain the principal characters. The ROUSSET SISTERS have been engaged expressly for this occasion, and will dance a Pas de Deux in the first act, and a grand Pas de Quatre in the second act.

PRICES OF ADMISSION. Tickets to Parquette and First Circle of Boxes, $3 00; Second Circle of Boxes, 1 50; Amphitheatre, [illegible]; Private and Proscenium Boxes, $15 to $20 each. Seats may be secured at the Box Office, on 14th-st., daily from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M., and also at WILLIAM HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway, and at VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Doors open at 6½—Opera to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, and all this week, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, and the grand Musical Fairy Extravaganza of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Written by J. R. PLANCHE. With entire new Scenery, Dresses, Tricks and Transformations. Beauty ... Miss J. Buckley; Beast, alias Prince Azor ... G. S. Buckley; Sir Aldgate Pump, (father of Beauty,) ... F. Buckley; Dan Quill ... R. Bishop; Marrygold ... [illegible]; Sisters to Beauty, ... [illegible]; Queen of Roses ... T. S. Washington; Grotesque Pulcinello, &c. &c. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

WOOD'S VARIETIES—MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 Broadway, (above Grand-st.) H. WOOD, Manager. [illegible] ... H. WOOD, though the first to introduce white characters into an Ethiopian entertainment, deems it but due to himself to call the attention of his patrons and the public generally to the fact that at the above Hall may be seen the sunshine and shade of darkies' life, interspersed with real artistic and pleasing performance, and dancing in white character. H. W. intends simply to hold the mirror up to nature, and give such a faithful representation of Ethiopian life, without detracting from their merits or exalting them above their proper sphere in society—thereby giving a very pleasing as well as a most instructive moral. THIS EVENING an entire change of programme. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ precisely. On THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 30, a Grand Afternoon Concert, commencing at 3 o'clock.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts. H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager. For THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT during the week. Negro Minstrelsy, Funny and Classic Dances, new version of the ... MUMMY. Ginger Blue, (with songs,) ... George Christy; Larry O'Brien, (with songs,) ... S. A. Wells. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock. On THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 30, a Grand Afternoon Concert, commencing at 3 o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—THIRTEENTH SEASON—1854–1855.—The first Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1854, At Niblo's Garden. The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mlle. CAROLINE LEHMANN, (Soprano from the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen;) Mr. APTOMMAS, Harpist; and Mr. KIEFER, Clarinet. Conductor ... Mr. TH. EISFELD. Subscriptions received by Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 722 Broadway, and Mr. F. E. WHEELER, No. 313 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, where also extra tickets can be procured, or at the door on the evening of the Concert. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.; doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

TABERNACLE.—TICKETS 25 CENTS.—Mr. DEMPSTER, composer of "The May Queen," "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," "The Blind Boy," and other popular songs, will give his first Ballad Entertainment at the Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, including the following songs: "The Indian's Complaint," "When the Night Wind Bewaileth," "John Anderson, My Jo," "Some Things Love Me," "The Burning of the Deer," "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," "Death of Warren," "I'm Alone, All Alone," "Duncan Gray," and "The May Queen," in three parts. Books, 12½ cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, the great successful Play of the UPPER TEN AND THE LOWER TWENTY. And a new Farce, first time, called A BLIGHTED BEING. Mr. BURTON in his admirable character of Crookyeoh. Messrs. Jordan, Fisher, Johnston, Marchant, &c.; Miss Raymond, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Hough, Miss Annie Lee, &c. Miss Macarthy will sing "The Red, White and Blue." Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to begin at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquet 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $7. SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, will be performed the Comedy, in five acts, of MONEY. Alfred Evelyn, Mr. Lester; Mr. Stout, Mr. Brougham; Clara Douglas, ... Mrs. Hoey. To conclude with the successful Farce of THE NEW FOOTMAN.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; six persons; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. THIS EVENING, Dec. 2, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MRS. McLEAN. Will be acted the Comedy, in five acts, entitled THE HONEY MOON. Juliana, Miss Jessie McLean; Duke Aranza, Mr. Prior. To conclude with WILLIAM TELL. Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7 o'clock, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performances commence at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Dec. 2, will be performed the new Play of CAMILLE, OR THE FATE OF A COQUETTE. Camille Gauthier ... Miss Davenport. To conclude with a new Farce, entitled A BLIGHTED BEING.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The great Domestic Drama of THE WRECK ASHORE. The WAX STATUARY, the LIVING GIRAFFES, the LIVING BOA CONSTRICTOR, the original HAPPY FAMILY, &c. SATURDAY, Dec. 2, 1854, AFTERNOON at 3, the Domestic Drama of THE WRECK ASHORE. EVENING, at 7½, THE WRECK ASHORE, and THE SMITHS. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 12½ cents.

$500 AND $250 FOR AN ORIGINAL PLAY.—The subscriber offers a prize of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the BEST, and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the SECOND BEST original five act play, accepted as such, and especially adapted for performance at the American Museum. The MSS. to be sent in to the office of the Museum, on or before the 1st March, 1855. P. T. BARNUM. New-York, Dec. 1, 1854.

THE HYBRID OR BEAR WOMAN.—THIS DAY, (Friday, Dec. 1,) TO-MORROW, and during the ensuing week, will be exhibited, at Gothic Hall, No. 316 Broadway, that marvelous semi-human Indian, JULIA PASCANA, from Mexico, pronounced by the most eminent of the Faculty to be the only existing link between mankind and the brute creation. Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 659 Broadway—the most attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City—containing, in addition to more than One Thousand other objects, THREE MUMMIES of the SACRED BULL (APIS) upwards of Three Thousand years old, the only specimens ever exhibited. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.